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House of Representatives

The House met at 10 a.m. and was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Ms. TLAIB).

DESIGNATION OF SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Speaker:

WASHINGTON, DC,
October 26, 2021.

I hereby appoint the Honorable RASHIDA TLAIB to act as Speaker pro tempore on this day.

NANCY PELOSI,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

MORNING-HOUR DEBATE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the order of the House of January 4, 2021, the Chair will now recognize Members from lists submitted by the majority and minority leaders for morning-hour debate.

The Chair will alternate recognition between the parties, with time equally allocated between the parties and each Member other than the majority and minority leaders and the minority whip limited to 5 minutes, but in no event shall debate continue beyond 11:50 a.m.

SLOUCHING TOWARD A WELFARE STATE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from North Carolina (Ms. FOXX) for 5 minutes.

Ms. FOXX. Madam Speaker, it is sobering to know that American exceptionalism is only a few degrees away from extinction. It should never be that way.

One of the greatest threats we face as a Nation is the creation of a welfare state and, subsequently, the mentality that is bred by one.

It seems that many have forgotten the simple principle that Americans have always abided by: Here, we work to earn our keep. Over the course of the last 9 months, that principle has become lost.

It is evident that America is no longer slouching toward socialism; we are standing on its doorstep. We are much better than this as a country.

The welfare-without-work expansions that are being proposed by the majority are dangerous. One of those expansions is the child tax credit that bears no work requirements for recipients.

Twenty-five years ago, Republicans and Democrats came together to reform America's welfare system. It was a bipartisan effort through and through. But if you fast-forward to today, the majority has ignored the spirit of that agreement in favor of their own distorted agenda.

Simply put, the majority has turned the child tax credit into a cash-for-kids handout. Remember, the recipients of this handout are not required to work to receive it.

Just last week, President Biden admitted during a CNN townhall that he opposes a work requirement. Keep in mind that members of the President's own party, such as Senator MANCHIN, are advocating for a work requirement.

The University of Chicago recently published a study showing how expanding the child tax credit disincentivizes work. In fact, it would lead to an exodus of 1.5 million workers from the workforce. America simply can't afford that.

When you consider the loss of 1.5 million workers and the abysmal jobs reports that have come out this year, it is clear that something is wrong. The labor force participation rate plummeted last month to 61.6 percent. The last time the labor force participation rate was 61.6 percent was in April of 1976.

There are roughly 3 months left in 2021, and at this pace America is on

track to fall right off the cliff and onto the rocks below. That is the cost of government dependency. That is the cost of providing a steady stream of other taxpayer checks that pay more to sit at home than to work.

Pitting Main Street businesses against government-led benefits won't build the economy back. It won't get Americans back to work, and it certainly won't steer our great country to brighter and better days.

American exceptionalism is not built by welfare or sitting at home collecting a check. It is built by everyday people who show up at work and get the job done. If that fundamental principle is lost, then America will be lost as well.

There is no denying that America is standing on socialism's doorstep. Look at the state our country is in because of the majority's failed policies and what could come down the line.

Government dependency robs this great country and its citizens of unparalleled opportunity. The majority has steered us in that direction, and the American people should be downright fearful.

AMERICA'S FAILING WATER INFRASTRUCTURE MUST BE REPLACED

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. O'HALLERAN). The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Michigan (Ms. TLAIB) for 5 minutes.

Ms. TLAIB. Mr. Speaker, we can't build back better without replacing every inch of lead service line in our country.

In too many of our communities from Flint to Benton Harbor to the cities of Wayne and Hamtramck and across the State of Michigan and our Nation, the water is poisoned with lead.

We have an opportunity now to change it, with a bold and clear investment to replace every single lead-contaminated service line in our Nation.

□ This symbol represents the time of day during the House proceedings, e.g., □ 1407 is 2:07 p.m.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.



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Experts have already estimated that we need \$60 billion to replace every service lead pipeline in America. But we know the Senate proposal—which was negotiated without a shred of input from frontline communities or their representatives—only devotes \$15 billion. That is just simply not enough.

People are drinking water with lead now, and we know which communities lose out when there isn't enough money to go around. They are communities that look like mine. It is environmental justice neighborhoods.

We must—we must—do more, and we already have secured another \$30 billion in Build Back Better to get us closer to our goal. Again, a clear way to bring us all together is making sure that we all have access to clean water.

There are 2.65 million service lines in Michigan, and over 12 percent of those lines are contaminated with lead. To replace these lead pipes in Michigan alone, it would cost \$1.65 billion.

Again, I ask everyone, how can we build back better when children are being poisoned?

Benton Harbor in Michigan needs \$11.4 million to provide clean water to its residents. We just discovered new lead-contaminated issues in the cities of Wayne and Hamtramck in Michigan. That is why it is critical that the Federal Government, our government, steps up with bold and aggressive investment.

In 2018 a report from the Natural Resources Defense Council revealed that between 2015 and 2018 about 5.5 million Americans in communities around the Nation got their water from a system that exceeded the EPA's lead action level of 15 parts per billion. That is just the stuff we know about. We know that there is more.

The threat of lead-contaminated water is a longstanding one that has overwhelmingly impacted communities like mine, low-income communities, communities of color, for decades. And yet we have not done anything meaningful for a very long time to really, truly remove lead service lines.

We continue waking up to stories about children being poisoned with lead and cities handing out bottled water because we have failed to invest in our water infrastructure. Folks are being forced to drink, bathe, cook, and wash dishes with water that is literally contaminated with lead because politicians have put their well-being on the back burner.

On top of it all, the leaky, outdated infrastructure also means many of those same people can't even afford to pay for water that is being poisoned. Literally, they are paying money for water that is contaminated with lead. Some people in Washington like to pretend to worry about how we are going to pay for lead pipe replacement, but what we really can't afford is another moment of inaction.

Clean, affordable drinking water is a human right. There are Flints and Benton Harbors and cities of Wayne and

Hamtramck in every part of this country, communities right now where children are drinking water that can alter the course of their lives forever.

So please join me in replacing lead service lines across the country. It is a moral imperative. We need to immediately pass the full \$45 billion in the Senate proposal as well as the Build Back Better proposal. Again, there is no building back without it.

CONGRATULATING BROOKE CHILDERS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. CARTER) for 5 minutes.

Mr. CARTER of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate my district director, Brooke Childers, for being named a member of the Georgia Southern University Alumni Association's "40 under 40" class of 2021.

Brooke graduated from Georgia Southern University in 2005 with a degree in political science. Since graduating, Brooke has served her community with immense passion and dedication. As our district director, Brooke has ensured that the highest levels of constituent outreach and services are met throughout the district.

From cofounding a southeastern Rotary E-Club to volunteering across Georgia's First District, Brooke continues to make a lasting impact.

Whatever role Brooke has occupied, she has exemplified compassion, determination, and leadership. A model public servant, Brooke is well deserving of this prestigious honor.

I am proud to have her on our team, and I am thankful for all that she does for the First District and the entire State of Georgia. I am forever grateful to have her lead our district office and represent us in our community.

OCTOBER IS AMERICAN PHARMACISTS MONTH

Mr. CARTER of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize October as American Pharmacists Month.

As a pharmacist, I have seen firsthand the impact pharmacists have on people's lives. Throughout this pandemic, pharmacists have helped distribute lifesaving medicines and care to those in need.

Pharmacists across our country deserve to be recognized for their service in helping others through these unprecedented times. Every day these pharmacists are providing vaccines for a number of illnesses and carefully counseling patients on prescriptions.

As a pharmacist currently serving in Congress, I am proud to recognize the work these individuals are doing every day to serve their local communities around the country. Their commitment to serving their communities is to be admired by all.

Mr. Speaker, this month, as well as through the rest of the year, I encourage everyone to visit their pharmacist, ask questions about your prescriptions, and get to know the people who provide your medicine and work to keep you healthy.

REMEMBERING THE LIFE OF TONY COPE

Mr. CARTER of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I rise today with a heavy heart to remember and honor Tony Cope of Savannah, Georgia, who sadly passed away on October 8 at the age of 83.

Founder and director of the Oatland Island Wildlife Center, Tony dedicated his life to teaching and inspiring the next generation.

After attending college, Tony returned to Savannah, where he would serve the community for over 30 years as an author, educator, baseball coach, and an administrator.

Beyond the classroom, Tony's life work was sharing his love of Savannah with others. Authoring many books about his beloved hometown, Tony's work touched countless lives.

As president of the Savannah Symphony and member of the Rotary Club East, Tony's passion for his community was undeniable.

Despite retiring to Ireland, Tony was always first and foremost a Savannah native.

I am grateful for Tony's service to Georgia's First Congressional District, and I know his legacy will never be forgotten.

My thoughts and prayers are with his family, friends, and all who knew him during this most difficult time.

AWARD-WINNING SAVANNAH/HILTON HEAD INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT

Mr. CARTER of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the Savannah/Hilton Head International Airport for being awarded the number one airport in the country by 2021 Conde Nast Traveler Readers' Choice Awards.

More than 800,000 readers rated the Savannah airport as the number one destination that they cannot wait to return to.

Since opening their doors in 1929, the Savannah airport has helped shape the Savannah community into a world-renowned travel destination.

This distinguished award highlights the airport's exemplary customer service and dedication to safety and security.

Providing the Savannah community with countless jobs and tremendous service, Savannah's airport has contributed immensely to the economic success of Georgia's First Congressional District.

Much like the readers of Conde Nast Traveler, I believe the southern charm of Savannah's airport makes it a truly unforgettable experience.

I look forward to the continued success of the Savannah/Hilton Head International Airport.

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AWARENESS MONTH

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Ms. TLAIB). The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. O'HALLERAN) for 5 minutes.

Mr. O'HALLERAN. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize October as Domestic Violence Awareness Month.

As a former law enforcement officer, some of the very first calls I responded to involved domestic violence. During my years as a young officer, I saw firsthand the damage this uniquely heinous crime can do to survivors and their families. As a homicide investigator later, I saw it on a continual basis through the court system and the devastation that it means to families across America.

This is an issue close to my heart and one I have focused my public policy efforts on from day one of my public service. Beginning with my time as a member of the Arizona legislature, all the way to the Halls of Congress, I have advocated for survivors, their children, and the resources needed to get whole families into stable and safe situations.

That is why, as a member of the Bipartisan Task Force to End Sexual Violence, I am proud to cosponsor a resolution to recognize the month of October as Domestic Violence Awareness Month and to have championed legislation that uplifts survivors across Arizona.

Together, as a Congress, we must commit to working to do whatever is in our power to secure justice for survivors both in and out of the courtroom.

This week I will reintroduce my Help End Abusive Living Situations or HEALS Act.

□ 1015

My bill will assist survivors of domestic violence to rapidly secure safe housing situations by directing the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development to prioritize funds for transitional housing, rapid rehousing, and permanent supportive housing for survivors of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking.

No person experiencing these crimes should be forced to stay in a dangerous situation because they do not have housing elsewhere.

The horrible legacy of domestic violence affects communities across our Nation, including Tribal communities.

As the Representative of Arizona's First Congressional District, I am humbled to represent 12 Sovereign Tribal Nations. Federal data indicates that 55 percent of American Indian and Alaska Native women have experienced physical violence by an intimate partner.

However, it is estimated that less than 1 percent of the Crime Victims Fund reaches Tribes.

This Congress, I reintroduced two of my bills that address domestic violence in Tribal communities.

First, the SURVIVE Act, a bill to provide legal, medical, and counseling resources to women and children in Tribal communities who are survivors of domestic violence. This bill also corrects the Crime Victims Fund's allocation to Tribes, ensuring they receive a fair percentage of resources.

Second, my Native Youth and Tribal Officer Protection Act, bipartisan leg-

islation that ensures children and law enforcement officials in Tribal communities are protected when present at domestic violence incidents.

Currently, Tribes can convict non-Indian perpetrators of protection order violations, domestic violence, and dating violence.

But under current law, both the children of survivors and law enforcement officers who risk their lives to save victims are not protected by these same laws. My bill extends this Tribal jurisdiction to cover kids and cops, who so often deal with dangerous domestic situations.

I am committed to continued work with my colleagues in Congress, advocates on the ground in Arizona, and brave survivors. We hear you, and we believe you.

To those experiencing domestic violence and to those who have lost a loved one to this heinous and deeply personal form of violence, let me say this: I know that we cannot ever truly know your pain, but we will keep fighting for change at every level.

RECOGNIZING THE LIFE OF LUKE SIEGEL

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Texas (Mr. ARRINGTON) for 5 minutes.

Mr. ARRINGTON. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize the life of a remarkable young man named Luke Siegel, who inspired so many with his strength of spirit and will to live in the face of tremendous adversity.

On July 28 of 2015, Luke suffered severe brain damage as a result of a tragic golf cart accident that changed his life forever and left him immobile, lifeless, and even without the ability to speak. Doctors said, Madam Speaker, that he would stay in that condition as long as he lived.

But, through the love and support of his family, the prayers of our wonderful community, and the relentless and tenacious fight that Luke brought every day, he defied all odds and the diagnoses of numerous doctors, recovering to a life no one believed was possible.

Sadly, on August 19, our hero and west Texas warrior, Luke Siegel, went home to be with his Heavenly Father. Luke is survived by one amazing family: father, Tim; mother, Jenny; and sisters Alex, Kate, and Ellie.

Madam Speaker, Luke never gave up. He was a symbol of hope for people throughout the country whose families have struggled with the challenges of traumatic brain injury. Luke is an inspiration to us all to live every day to the fullest and never give up no matter what the circumstances.

I am confident that Luke Siegel heard those beautiful and sweet words of our creator and Lord of heaven and Earth.

Madam Speaker, Luke fought the good fight, he finished the race, and he kept the faith. May Luke enter into his

eternal rest. God bless Luke Siegel, coach, your family, and God bless west Texas.

RECOGNIZING NANCY LILES

Mr. ARRINGTON. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize the accomplishments of an outstanding lady, Nancy Liles, who recently retired after an illustrious 36-year career as executive director of the Abilene Convention and Visitors Bureau.

Ms. Liles' passion for hospitality embodies the spirit of west Texas and has made Abilene a thriving tourist destination where visitors feel right at home.

West Texas is known for its friendliness and hospitality, and Ms. Liles has exemplified these attributes in her service to our community and the Key City.

Abilene, Texas, is a warmer and more welcoming place because of the leadership and service of Nancy Liles. We wish Nancy well as she spends more time with her family and continues to be a champion for the Big Country in Abilene, America. God bless, and go west Texas.

RECOGNIZING MINDY PATTERSON

Mr. ARRINGTON. Madam Speaker, I rise to recognize an outstanding west Texan, Ms. Mindy Patterson.

Mindy has served the city of Abilene for three decades, from her start as an entry-level accountant to her current position of deputy city manager.

This year marks her 30th year of service for the city of Abilene, and her colleagues know her as a servant leader and a tireless worker who will do anything for her beloved community.

The city manager, Robert Hanna, describes Ms. Patterson as somebody who is, "simply indispensable to my leadership team."

I am grateful to Ms. Patterson for her service to Abilene and look forward to even more successes from her in the future and for our great city and community.

God bless Ms. Patterson, who is keeping the wheels turning out in west Texas. And go west Texas.

HONORING THE LIFE AND LEGACY OF GABRIELLA MILLER

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Virginia (Ms. WEXTON) for 5 minutes.

Ms. WEXTON. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor the remarkable life and legacy of a young constituent, Gabriella Miller, who passed away on this day 8 years ago due to an inoperable brain tumor.

Gabriella was a fierce fighter not just in her own battle with cancer, but as an advocate on behalf of the millions of other children who have suffered from this disease. In the months following her terminal diagnosis at age 9, Gabriella became a national force for change, urging Congress to grant increased funding and to develop better treatments and cures for childhood cancer.

Her passionate plea for lawmakers to “stop talking, start doing” helped deliver a successful push to pass the Gabriella Miller Kids First Research Act, bipartisan legislation named in her honor. Gabriella’s family joined sponsor Representative Eric Cantor from Virginia and President Barack Obama in the Oval Office in 2014 for the bill signing.

The Kids First program established a 10-year Pediatric Research Initiative Fund and led to the creation of the National Institutes of Health Kids First Pediatric and Data Resource Center. It has allocated millions of dollars to research grants looking into pediatric cancer and rare diseases, supporting over 60 research projects.

I am honored to carry on Gabriella’s mission by sponsoring the Gabriella Miller Kids First Research Act 2.0, which would deliver a new sustained and expanded funding source for this lifesaving program.

It has been 8 years since we lost Gabriella, and there is still a long fight ahead to better understand, treat, and ultimately cure childhood cancer. The 2.0 bill would give a dramatic boost to that fight and help demonstrate that Congress is serious about ensuring that no other family has to go through what the Miller family has.

Madam Speaker, I share Gabriella’s story today so that her legacy continues to live on. May Congress have the courage to answer Gabriella’s call to “stop talking, start doing” and deliver the resources needed to treat and cure childhood cancer.

RECOGNIZING BELLE HALL ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from South Carolina (Ms. MACE) for 5 minutes.

Ms. MACE. Madam Speaker, today I rise in recognition of Belle Hall Elementary School in Mount Pleasant, South Carolina. They were recently awarded the National Blue Ribbon School designation by the U.S. Department of Education.

Belle Hall is one of 325 schools in the Nation, one of five in South Carolina, and the only one in South Carolina’s First Congressional District to earn this distinction.

Led by their principal, Kevin Conklin, and the assistant principal, Bonita Foster, and numerous dedicated teachers, Belle Hall attributes their success to the tremendous level of support from their families, from businesses, and from the community as a whole in Mount Pleasant.

I would like to recognize the PTA as well who has made significant strides in increasing student learning outcomes for math and reading by raising more than \$100,000 a year to supplement one-on-one tutoring for their struggling students.

As we all know, the COVID-19 pandemic has presented enormous chal-

lenges for our schools, teachers, and parents. Belle Hall has overcome these challenges and demonstrated excellence despite them.

RECOGNIZING BARBARA MELVIN’S NEW POSITION
AND RECOGNIZING JIM NEWSOME’S RETIREMENT

Ms. MACE. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize and congratulate Barbara Melvin on her new position as the new president and CEO of South Carolina Ports Authority.

Barbara will be the sixth leader in the history of the port and the first woman to lead a top 10 U.S. operating container port.

Barbara has been with the South Carolina Ports Authority for over 23 years, and I am confident in her ability to lead our State and our region and our Nation.

Today I also recognize our much beloved outgoing president and CEO, Jim Newsome.

Jim has been the keystone in providing supply chain stability in our State and indeed our Nation and has developed visionary strategies for the port of South Carolina.

For 13 years, Jim oversaw countless projects which extended the port’s reach and led to a doubling of container volumes over the last decade.

I applaud Jim Newsome for his service and his incredible career on behalf of the First Congressional District. We thank him for his leadership, his passion, and his direction.

HONORING CURTIS BOSTIC

Ms. MACE. Madam Speaker, I rise today to bring attention to an incredible feat under extraordinary circumstances. South Carolina’s First Congressional District constituent, Curtis Bostic, was called to action to assist an endangered employee based in Afghanistan. Their communication was over 7,000 miles apart.

Mr. Bostic and his aides at the Christian relief group from Charleston called Remember pulled off an evacuation using intelligence reports from the streets of Kabul, Google maps, and a secure cell phone application to communicate with the employee and his family as they avoided all of the Taliban’s roadblocks.

I am happy to report the employee that Mr. Bostic and Remember had been working to assist has arrived in the UAE safely along with his wife and three children who were all under the age of 10.

I applaud Mr. Bostic and Remember for their perseverance as many said the evacuation would be abandoned and it would never happen. They continued fighting for their employee’s life and for the safety of his children and their family with ultimate success.

RECOGNIZING TRUIST BANK AND TRIDENT
TECHNICAL COLLEGE

Ms. MACE. Madam Speaker, I rise today to thank Truist Bank and Trident Technical College for working together to create a new CDL training program this summer in north Charleston.

There is an acute need for truck drivers right now, particularly given the

supply chain shortages and the issues we are seeing across the country from COVID-19.

This CDL program will enable students to obtain their certificate in as short as 9 weeks. Trident Technical College will have day and evening sessions for students, and these programs will start about every 3 weeks. I have heard there is already a wait list for the program, and I couldn’t be happier to hear it.

I commend Truist Transportation and Logistics Center and Trident Technical College and Mary Thornely for their collaborative effort to fill a much-needed void and gap in our supply chains and for bringing the Lowcountry to the forefront of innovation and problem solving in the private sector during COVID-19.

BREAST CANCER AWARENESS MONTH

Ms. MACE. Madam Speaker, October is National Breast Cancer Awareness Month. In the U.S., one in eight women will be diagnosed with breast cancer in her lifetime. Almost every one of us knows someone who has been diagnosed with breast cancer.

Sadly and tragically, it is the most common cancer among women worldwide.

On average, every 2 minutes a woman is diagnosed with breast cancer, and one woman will die of breast cancer every 13 minutes.

Over three million breast cancer survivors are alive in the United States today.

In honor of Breast Cancer Awareness Month, I also recognize South Carolina reporter from the Associated Press, Meg Kinnard, who had the courage to talk about being diagnosed with breast cancer earlier this year. Meg came home just a few days ago from her many treatments, and she is now free from breast cancer. It is a heartwarming story, and I wish we had the research and the resources to ensure every woman who is diagnosed with breast cancer comes home cancer free.

□ 1030

FAMILY VIOLENCE PREVENTION AND SERVICES IMPROVEMENT ACT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from New Mexico (Ms. LEGER FERNANDEZ) for 5 minutes.

Ms. LEGER FERNANDEZ. Madam Speaker, I rise today to stand in support of the Family Violence Prevention and Services Improvement Act. I want to start by, of course, thanking Congresswoman MCBATH for her work to reauthorize this bill and wisely using this moment to strengthen protections for our communities with bipartisan support.

Domestic violence, unfortunately, impacts every community in the United States. It impacts every community in New Mexico. In fact, over 540,000 New Mexicans experience intimate partner violence in their lifetimes. It is so sad that children witness

this violence in too many cases and are, themselves, victims.

Our Native American and Latino communities are the most impacted. While Native people, especially Native women, have the highest need for medical and legal services, the current law does not provide them with equitable funding or resources.

This bill takes the steps to fix these inequities. It authorizes a Tribal domestic violence hotline, discretionary resource centers on Alaska Native populations, and direct funding for Tribal coalitions.

These changes will provide much-needed help to our communities so that we may properly respond to their needs.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this bill.

BUILD BACK BETTER AGENDA

Ms. LEGER FERNANDEZ. Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of the Build Back Better agenda. I would note that it is a women's agenda, Build Back Better. It is because we will be investing in those things that all women need to succeed in life because we began with our children.

The Build Back Better bill would expand and continue the child tax credit, which began under the American Rescue Plan. We cannot tell those families who finally received the child tax credit that the clock has struck midnight and they can no longer receive it. We must continue this tax credit so that all children in all families receive that benefit.

The Build Back Better agenda also makes sure that we provide pre-K so that there is universal pre-K. We know the biggest benefit we can provide our children is ensuring that everybody has quality pre-K education. When doing so, we must ensure that we pay the teachers of our children what they deserve and give them the respect they need.

In that sense, we will also be investing in our workforce development so that we can have the qualified workers who will be able to care for our children, who will be able to teach our children. The workforce development and workforce innovation investments in this bill are very needed.

I come from a State where we will need to transition away from oil and gas. In order to ensure a just transition for energy communities, we must ensure that there are new jobs for those workers.

Build Back Better will allow the creation of new jobs, both for plugging abandoned wells and for addressing the legacy pollution that we have seen that needs to be cleaned up.

Madam Speaker, I urge all my colleagues to support the Build Back Better agenda. It is good for our families. It is good for our women. It is good for our planet.

RECOGNIZING THE TZEDEK ASSOCIATION

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Nebraska (Mr. BACON) for 5 minutes.

Mr. BACON. Madam Speaker, I rise today as a proud American. In 1776, our Founding Fathers proposed *e pluribus unum*, "Out of many, we are one," for the first Great Seal of our country. It can be found on our currency, on buildings, and in the seal of the U.S. House of Representatives.

Sadly, this fundamental value is rarely seen in today's day and age. I am proud because I have come across an American faith-based organization that should serve as an example to all of us and this principle of *e pluribus unum*.

I am referring to the Tzedek Association. Recently, though they are of a completely different faith, and though this is really outside the purview of what they normally do, Tzedek has dedicated itself to saving the people from Afghanistan.

The Tzedek Association is a Jewish national nonprofit that advocates for criminal justice reform and religious liberty and fights for humanitarian cases throughout the globe.

Tzedek championed the First Step Act, as well as other commonsense criminal justice reforms. In fact, the president and founder of Tzedek, Rabbi Moshe Margaretten, was honored by former President Trump and the First Lady with the lighting of the menorah at the White House Hanukkah party in recognition of Tzedek's contribution to prison reform.

After the Taliban took over Kabul, it came to Tzedek's attention that the last remaining Jew of Afghanistan was in danger of being killed. They were requested to utilize their political connections to save his life. One thing led to another, and this led to Tzedek coordinating the escape of dozens and dozens of Afghans.

Let me stress the novelty of this: An Orthodox Jewish organization, led by Orthodox rabbis, is working day and night to save the lives of Muslims, Christians, and people of other faiths—mostly many women and children—because they clearly live by the value "out of many, we are one."

Tzedek has thus far coordinated the rescue of female judges, orphans, translators, and other individuals who helped the United States and the U.K. in the war on terror. They also saved the lives of female soccer players, who are at risk of being killed by the Taliban simply because they have chosen to play this global sport.

They recently led an effort to save two pregnant women who were high-risk targets, one of whom gave birth to a healthy baby girl just 3 days after being rescued. And yes, they also saved the last remaining Afghanistan Jew, Zebulun Simantov.

But along with him, they rescued 30 other people, religious minorities who were at risk of persecution just because

of their faith. To accomplish all of this, Tzedek has raised hundreds of thousands of dollars, all of which has come from the Jewish community. It is awe-inspiring and a lesson to us in Washington and to those all across the world that we must come together more often for the greater good.

Despite our differences, we must unite as creations of an Almighty God and do what we can together to make this world a better place.

RECOGNIZING TROOP 60 OF PAPILLION

Mr. BACON. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize Boy Scout Troop 60 of Papillion, Nebraska, for their efforts to partner with the city of Papillion to preserve the community's historic 100-year-old Boy Scout cabin.

Originally formed in 1913 as Troop 1, they began building the log cabin in 1921 under the leadership of Scoutmaster Reverend B. Johansen to be used as the troop's headquarters. In June 1922, the Papillion community dedicated the Scout cabin, and it has been in continuous use ever since.

The cabin is an iconic local landmark in Papillion's City Park, celebrating pride in both Scouting and the community. It is believed that this Scout cabin could be one of the oldest Scout cabins in continuous use west of the Mississippi. Troop 60 recently finished renovation of the historic cabin, preserving it for another 100 years and for generations to come.

This restoration was part of the Papillion 150 celebration. Papillion 150 was a community movement that recognized the city of Papillion's 150th anniversary, having grown from an 1870s railroad town that was on the mainline of the Union Pacific Railroad to now being one of the fastest growing cities in Nebraska.

I also recognize the troop's longtime sponsor, the Harry Bossard American Legion Post 32, which has mentored Troop 60 to be the shining example of positive impacts of Scouting. Throughout Troop 60's history, it is estimated that over 200 individuals have attained the rank of Eagle Scout, and many of those have gone on to become leaders throughout the community of Papillion, the State of Nebraska, the military, and even in the Halls of Congress with our own chief of staff, Mark Dreiling.

Madam Speaker, I salute Troop 60 of Papillion.

BUILD BACK BETTER

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. GARCIA) for 5 minutes.

Ms. GARCIA of Texas. Madam Speaker, Build Back Better. Three simple words, yet these words mean so much to my constituents and many Americans across the country.

Building back better means that 96 percent of children in my district benefit from a permanent and expanded child tax credit. Yes, you heard right: 96 percent of the children in my district.

Recently, Secretary Yellen told us that the child tax credit has already reduced poverty in our country by 25 percent, just with the first three checks. Imagine what continuation of this important program will do.

This is huge for American families who are struggling to put food on the table, with Latino and Black families suffering the most. The child tax credit would help the parents of almost 8.8 million children nationwide who are going hungry during this pandemic.

Madam Speaker, now is the moment. It is time to do better for our children.

The Build Back Better agenda will bring universal pre-K to our kids and end childcare deserts, an issue that affects children and families in my district and across America. Without pre-K or childcare, parents are forced to choose between their family or their job.

In fact, just a few months ago, I visited a childcare facility that struggled to keep up with the demand due to the lack of childcare infrastructure in Houston. We need to invest in this critical infrastructure for children, for working parents, and for care workers.

Madam Speaker, care workers are essential. They care for our loved ones every day and keep this country running. We need to build back better with investments for our care workers so that their families can have better futures. We need to build back better for the almost one in two adults over 65 in Texas with multiple chronic medical conditions.

Altogether, the Build Back Better agenda will make sure that millions of people in this country and in my home State of Texas gain affordable healthcare coverage. I represent a district that struggles to get vital coverage because the Republican-controlled State government has refused to accept the Federal dollars to expand Medicaid. This is how we build back better for the people who need critical care.

Families deserve that. They also deserve to unlock the American Dream through affordable housing so they can live with dignity. We need investments in first-generation home buyers and affordable housing, housing vouchers, and more infrastructure so that families can say “mi casa es su casa.”

The Build Back Better agenda will do just that, but we must work hard. We must work hard to also provide a pathway to citizenship for the hundreds and thousands of Dreamers, TPS holders, and essential workers. They have been contributing to our economy, keeping this country running, and making it prosper.

The Build Back Better agenda will deliver on the American Dream promise and the values on which this Nation of immigrants was founded. It would fulfill the “give me your tired, your poor, your huddled masses yearning to breathe free.”

The Build Back Better agenda is an American agenda fulfilling this prom-

ise. The Build Back Better agenda is by and for the American people that will allow our country, our families, and our women to heal from this horrible pandemic and build back better with wealthy people and corporations paying their fair share.

This is why we are here in Congress, fighting for the people, fighting for our children, and building a better future so our mothers can rejoin the workforce, so our seniors can get care that will allow them to live with dignity, so our children can get the care they need without having to worry about poverty or going to school hungry, so our families can say “mi casa es su casa” and live with dignity in their own homes.

This is how we build back better for all. Our country doesn't leave anyone behind, so this is how we honor the 329.5 million Americans: building back better for everyone. This is how we honor every single one of them.

Madam Speaker, our time is now. We must get this done. So let's go and build back better now.

ASSAULT ON AMERICAN WAY OF LIFE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Illinois (Mrs. MILLER) for 5 minutes.

Mrs. MILLER of Illinois. Madam Speaker, we face an unprecedented assault on the American way of life by the radical left.

Under President Biden's leadership, the left has weaponized the Federal Government to go after the American people.

President Biden is building an IRS army of 85,000 new IRS agents to investigate middle-class Americans and ruin their lives. The Biden IRS wants the power to spy on private citizens' bank accounts and monitor their transactions.

Biden's Treasury Secretary said her next goal is to create a new tax on the value of farmland in America. This will destroy the American family farm and eliminate independent food production.

The Biden-Harris administration is also weaponizing OSHA to fire Americans who live paycheck to paycheck if they don't make a healthcare decision about vaccines that leftwing politicians don't like.

Madam Speaker, I note this hypocrisy from pro-abortion liberals who use the “my body my choice” slogan. We watched last week as Biden's Attorney General tried to defend the use of the FBI agents who intimidated, harassed, and want to spy on parents who show up to school board meetings to speak in opposition to the Biden agenda.

Middle-class parents are rightfully outraged that President Biden and leftwing school boards want to turn their children against each other with racist curriculum or indoctrinate their young children with perverted sexual content.

Americans used to be protected by the First Amendment. They were allowed to speak freely in our society.

Our Constitution and Bill of Rights limit the power of the Federal Government because our Nation is a place where people should be free to start independent small businesses and raise their own children.

□ 1045

The Biden administration and the radical left have a far different agenda. They want to use the FBI to intimidate and harass Americans; they want to use the IRS to spy on Americans; and they want to use OSHA to fire Americans.

The Federal Government is now a tool, a weapon that they want to use to make Americans obey. My constituents and the American people will not be intimidated by the Biden administration or the radical left, Madam Speaker. We are born free and our rights come from God.

Our response to a weaponized Federal Government is loud and clear. In the spirit of freedom, we say: Let's go, Brandon.

RECOGNIZING GRANT WOODS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. STANTON) for 5 minutes.

Mr. STANTON. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor the life of a fine Arizona public servant who we unexpectedly lost just a few days ago: Grant Woods, our State's former attorney general, someone who made a lasting impact on every person he met and on our State and on our Nation.

Before he was an elected official in his own right, Grant was a staff member right here in the people's House. Then-Congressman John McCain chose Grant as his first chief of staff and they formed a friendship that lasted the rest of the great Senator's life.

They had a lot in common. They believed in bipartisanship and compromise, and they were both willing to ruffle a few feathers if they thought it was the right thing to do. And when it counted most, they lived by the most simple creed: country first.

In the 1990s, as Arizona's top law enforcement official, Grant earned a reputation as a fighter for the little guy, and for good reason. He was one of the attorneys general who took on Big Tobacco and won, earning the largest civil settlement in our Nation's history on behalf of countless Arizonans who had been harmed.

After he left elected office, he continued his crusades as one of the Nation's top trial attorneys. He was a true Renaissance man, a writer and a musician, and he was a passionate supporter of the arts and local artists. In fact, he is a member of the Arizona Music Hall of Fame.

He was a tireless advocate for children. In fact, there is a Boys & Girls Club in the East Valley named after Grant Woods. No one was a bigger fan of Arizona sports and sports teams than Grant Woods, and he was an occasional critic of those teams when they deserved it.

Grant reminded us that public service isn't about partisanship. It is about making life a little bit easier for the hardworking people you serve. His passing is a tremendous loss for all of Arizona. He will be forever remembered for his faithful service to our State, our country, and our democracy.

SITUATION AT THE BORDER IS A COMPLETE AND TOTAL CRISIS

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Ms. GARCIA of Texas). The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Florida (Mr. RUTHERFORD) for 5 minutes.

Mr. RUTHERFORD. Madam Speaker, I rise today to speak against the amnesty provisions included in the Democratic reconciliation bill.

The situation at the border is a complete and total crisis. Many folks look at what is happening there and they think it is incompetence by the Biden-Harris administration but, Madam Speaker, that is not true. Yes, there is a lot of incompetency in the Biden-Harris administration, but the southern border is not a failed policy. It is the policy.

The Democrats want illegal aliens to come to America as part of the social-ist plan. In fact, the Democrat reconciliation bill is a plan that would give amnesty to over 8 million illegal aliens—over 8 million. There is no provision to actually secure the southern border or to fix the problem at the source.

This blanket amnesty for over 8 million illegal aliens rewards law-breakers, empowers cartels, and encourages more people to make a very dangerous journey to our border. Amnesty for over 8 million illegal aliens is an outrageous proposal and must be defeated.

CONGRATULATIONS TO FIGHT CRIME: INVEST IN KIDS

Mr. RUTHERFORD. Madam Speaker, I rise today to congratulate an organization, Fight Crime: Invest In Kids. It is a tremendous organization that 25 years ago understood that if you are going to fight crime in a community you have to fight crime with what I used to call the entire PIE: prevention, intervention, and enforcement.

And Fight Crime: Invest In Kids has been doing this for 25 years now, and I want to congratulate them on the untold number of young lives that they have saved and that they have kept out of a life of crime.

Congratulations to Fight Crime: Invest In Kids.

THE NATIONAL "BIG UGLY"

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from New York (Ms. TENNEY) for 5 minutes.

Ms. TENNEY. Madam Speaker, for the past several months, my colleagues across the aisle have struggled to advance their budget reconciliation bill. The reason is simple: It is a disastrous piece of legislation that the American

people simply don't want now that they are starting to find out what is actually in it.

When I served in Albany, we called these bloated budget bills, and ones just like this the "Big Ugly," and ugly this is.

I rise today to urge my colleagues to oppose our national "Big Ugly," which will raise corporation taxes, and that includes small businesses and family farms, to 26.5 percent, one of the highest rates in the world, and higher than the Communist Party of China charges their corporations.

Despite assurances from the administration, low- and middle-income taxpayers—and that includes, again, our small businesses and family farms, which are the heart of our communities which drive our economy—they will bear the brunt of this bill's \$2 trillion-plus increase in taxes.

Meanwhile, elite universities, left-leaning media outlets, and families earning more than \$800,000 per year will receive major tax benefits or breaks. This bill also allocates billions of dollars to Green New Deal policies while raising taxes on America's domestic energy producers.

As we approach winter in upstate New York—and it is cold, trust me—my constituents are facing some of the highest heating costs in recent memory. This bill's tax hikes on American energy producers are an insult to New York families who will be left struggling to pay their energy bills, especially those who are seniors on fixed incomes.

The point is simple: The Build Back Better plan is an endless list of progressive priorities that will add trillions of dollars to our national debt and worsen skyrocketing inflation, which is nothing more than a tax on the people who can least afford it: people on fixed incomes, people struggling to make a living.

Dictators from Russia to China, Putin to Xi, are counting on us to support our national "Big Ugly," the Democrats' Build Back Better plan, the budget reconciliation plan, that will secure Putin and Xi's economic and energy dominance for decades to come. This will irreparably hurt Americans across the board.

I urge my colleagues to vote against this. Come up with a better plan that actually empowers American businesses, and especially the small businesses who create most of the jobs and drive our economy, and again, our family farms which are the tradition and heart of our communities, especially in upstate New York.

INFLATION CRISIS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. MEUSER) for 5 minutes.

Mr. MEUSER. Madam Speaker, I was in a grocery store on Sunday and nearly a dozen of my constituents stopped

me and were very upset about product shortages and price increases.

According to the data, eggs are up 12 percent, bacon is up 20 percent, chicken is up 8 percent, gasoline is up 40 to 50 percent, hamburger and beef are running short. I can assure you, Madam Speaker, while these data points paint a picture, price increases are just simply much higher, and my constituents are feeling the effects in their family budgets.

An older gentleman with a half-full shopping cart that rang up for \$111 glanced up at me and said: This is ridiculous. There are people filling their gas tanks now—before it was \$50, now it is \$80, \$90, \$100 to fill up a pickup truck because, Madam Speaker, the President and Members of this House—in fact, the leadership of this House—has decided to attack domestic energy production, which is clearly driving prices up through the roof.

With winter around the corner, it will cost 30 percent more to heat an average person's home. Yet, the Democrats are trying to implement a home heating tax—that is a wonderful idea—in the so-called Build Back Better bill that will drive energy bills even higher.

Madam Speaker, how is this helpful? How is it helpful to raise costs to tax our domestic energy while making it more competitive for Russia and Saudi Arabia and all the other places in the world to sell us their energy, so-called cheaper, when meanwhile a barrel of oil is over \$80 a barrel. It makes no sense.

And the thing is this, the American people get this. The American people know it. They are paying the price for it. Members here will pay the price at the polls because this bill called Build Back Better is a disaster, Madam Speaker.

This is seventh grade economics. There is too much demand created by Big Government policies and not enough supply, not enough workers because we are providing far too much incentive for them not to work. Why would they, if they are making more not working? We are not doing anything to help our U.S. productivity to fulfill the demand that is being created by these Big Government policies.

All the while, foreign imports are pouring in and creating a bottleneck at our ports that we all see because we don't have the capacity, number one, to build in the USA to fulfill the demand; but number two, to unload the cargo ships and distribute the goods and then put them in trucks and ship them around the country.

So even the Treasury Secretary is warning Americans that inflation will be here throughout the next year, even though the President and others have said: Oh, no, this is just a passing problem. Nobody has to worry about it.

So what is the plan moving forward for the majority in this House, for the Democrats? They want to prime the demand side of the equation with a multi-trillion dollar spending bill

known as Build Back Better, and we are hearing all these wonderful things about it.

Well, the problem is that all those wonderful things cost far too much and are completely unaffordable and aren't being paid for by the Members of this House; they are being paid for by my constituents who are going to be worse off because of it, and they also know that.

And not to mention, Madam Speaker, what about all the fraud? We don't hear much about that. Did you realize there was \$87 billion in fraud due to the unemployment compensation that was just sprawled out to whoever asked with absolutely no work requirements at all, and none exist in this bill either.

We will be building back—not better—we will be building back in a manner that will be hurtful to my constituents and to my State and to our country.

Madam Speaker, the holidays are around the corner. Demand always increases in the holidays. So the situation is going to get further exacerbated, without a doubt. You don't need an economist to know that demand is going to continue to go up, supply will be minimal, inflation will rise due to the Build Back Better, which means there will be less workers. This is going to be the most expensive Christmas anyone can remember.

□ 1100

CYBERSECURITY AWARENESS MONTH

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. CLYDE) for 5 minutes.

Mr. CLYDE. Madam Speaker, I rise today to continue to recognize the month of October as Cybersecurity Awareness Month and to further highlight the importance of cybersecurity across our country.

Our Nation's safety and security are being challenged by enemies through cyberspace. As we have seen over the last year, these attacks can lie dormant for many months before being detected and can have devastating impacts on our economy and way of life. Furthermore, these cyberattacks can be carried out by both state and nonstate actors with ease, as they are relatively inexpensive to execute.

There are certainly effective ways to immediately respond to a cyberattack, yet victims are often constrained due to lack of capabilities, knowledge, or resources.

In many ways cyberattacks have emerged as a near-perfect weapon against our Nation. During these last 10 months in Congress, I have become aware of just how destructive a cyberattack can be on a small business. It makes no difference what the business does. The only concern of the thieves is that the business be vulnerable. That is what happened to a company in my district in rural north Georgia 3 years ago.

The operations of a company that manufactured various bathroom fixtures came to a screeching halt when it was hijacked by a ransomware attack. This business was then forced to send a \$100,000 ransom using cryptocurrency, bitcoin, to obtain the decryption key that would allow them to resume functioning. For almost 5 weeks their operations were shut down by the attack.

When I spoke to the business management team, they told me the attack happened so quickly that they were not sure what to do or to whom to turn. In the end, this business suffered a loss of over \$1 million in hard currency—money that had to be paid out to fix or replace equipment and almost \$10 million in lost revenue.

Any American or business can face the same horrifying reality. That is why it takes all of us to prevent these intrusions from occurring. It starts with fundamental cybersecurity practices that work to strengthen network resiliency; commonly known as good cyber hygiene.

The Department of Homeland Security Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency, known as CISA, spearheads efforts to educate Americans on what steps they can take to practice proper cyber hygiene.

I fully support CISA's efforts in this endeavor and encourage everyone, especially businesses, to take a look at the resources CISA has to offer to be more safe and more secure online. Madam Speaker, you can find them online at www.CISA.gov.

BIDEN BORDER CRISIS

Mr. CLYDE. Madam Speaker, I rise today to highlight the ongoing and record-breaking Biden border crisis. Hidden in last Friday's news dump, the latest data from Customs and Border Protection reveals Biden's self-inflicted crisis at our southern border is far from over. Last month there were 192,000 encounters at our southern border alone—a 232 percent increase from September of last year. This is the seventh straight month of more than 170,000 illegal encounters—a trend never before recorded.

This insanity must stop. The chaos at our southern border has now recklessly reached over 1.4 million illegal border crossings since President Biden took office. Yet during the President's townhall last week, he claimed that he hasn't had time to visit the crisis that he created. Keep in mind, Madam Speaker, the President has managed to visit his Delaware beach house almost every weekend of his Presidency.

It is shameful, Madam Speaker, that the President doesn't feel the need to witness the very crisis that he created. I refuse to ignore this administration's blatant dereliction of duty. The country needs to continue to hear about it until the issue is fixed, and I will continue working with my Republican colleagues to strengthen border security and put Americans first.

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12(a) of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess until noon today.

Accordingly (at 11 o'clock and 4 minutes a.m.), the House stood in recess.

□ 1200

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Ms. MCCOLLUM) at noon.

PRAYER

The Chaplain, the Reverend Margaret Grun Kibben, offered the following prayer:

God of light, shine on us this day. Bring clarity into this dark world and illumine the path that will lead us through the challenges we face and the difficulties we discover on our way.

May we reflect Your light in our dealings with each other. May we find ways to brighten the lives of those we encounter and take the time to reveal with a kind word or a helpful gesture, the love that comes from You.

Indeed, O God, this Congress serves as a city on a hill. Nothing they do can be hidden; all eyes are upon them.

Let that vulnerability be a source of awareness of our dependence on You. Let that visibility be a source of hope for the Nation.

Then let our light, our devotion, our dedication, our purest motives, and our noblest intentions, shine before others that You would be glorified.

In the light of Your mercy and in the strength of Your name we pray.

Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to section 11(a) of House Resolution 188, the Journal of the last day's proceedings is approved.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Will the gentleman from Texas (Mr. WILLIAMS) come forward and lead the House in the Pledge of Allegiance.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Texas led the Pledge of Allegiance as follows:

I pledge allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America, and to the Republic for which it stands, one nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair will entertain up to 15 requests for 1-minute speeches on each side of the aisle.

HONORING PEOPLE INCORPORATED

(Mr. HIGGINS of New York asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. HIGGINS of New York. Madam Speaker, I rise to honor People Incorporated, a leading nonprofit and human service agency in western New York.

This year, People Incorporated is celebrating its 50th year of service to western New Yorkers with intellectual and developmental disabilities, as well as families and older adults.

The agency was founded in 1970 by a small group of parents and professionals to better meet the needs of people with disabilities and their loved ones.

Since then, People Incorporated has grown and expanded its services. They currently serve over 10,000 individuals and families every single year.

People Incorporated provides access to housing and healthcare in a safe and welcoming environment. Their innovative services have helped thousands of people across western New York to live independently.

I ask my colleagues to join me in thanking People Incorporated for 50 years of compassionate community care.

HONORING THE LIFE OF DORIS WILZ

(Mrs. MILLER-MEEKS asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Mrs. MILLER-MEEKS. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor the life of a mother, grandmother, great-grandmother, small business owner, and a dear friend to many in my hometown of Ottumwa.

On October 20, Doris Wilz passed away at the age of 93. Born and raised in Ottumwa, Doris was known by many as being the one who always went above and beyond for the betterment of the community. As a young widow, Doris met Karl Wilz, a small business owner and also recently widowed with four small children, the youngest of which was around three. They got married, and Doris went forward to help him conduct two small businesses in two towns 30 miles apart.

Whether it was through serving customers at one of the family's small businesses or volunteering at Ottumwa Regional Health Center, comforting patients and making cookies for the families at McCreery Cancer Center, Doris always loved to put a smile on the face of others.

But when asked what her greatest passion in life was, Doris would say her four children, 12 grandchildren, and seven great-grandchildren.

Doris' gentle smile, melodious laugh, and encouragement meant so much to so many and drew people to her, including myself, and I am honored she considered me a friend.

Madam Speaker, I thank Doris for contributing to our community, and I will keep her, her family, and her loved ones in my prayers.

LEADING THE CHARGE TO FIGHT THE CLIMATE CRISIS

(Mrs. LEE of Nevada asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Mrs. LEE of Nevada. Madam Speaker, I rise today, not alone, but on the shoulders of hundreds of advocates and activists leading the charge to fight this climate crisis with the urgency it demands.

Over the past couple months, I have stood here almost every week calling for bold investments in clean energy infrastructure and climate solutions in the Build Back Better Act.

But I know when we pass the bipartisan infrastructure bill and the Build Back Better Act, it will be because of the efforts of so many advocates.

For years, Nevadans from the Nevada Conservation League, the League of Conservation Voters, the Sierra Club, Chispa, the Environmental Defense Fund, and Battle Born Progress and so many other hardworking organizations have come together to demand climate action.

Now, thanks to your hard work, I am confident that we will pass historic investment in clean energy infrastructure and build back better for our future.

The time to act on climate is now.

DEMOCRATS FAIL TO LIVE UP TO PROMISES

(Mr. WILLIAMS of Texas asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. WILLIAMS OF Texas. Madam Speaker, President Biden and the Democrats promised back in March their \$1.8 trillion American Rescue Plan would end the pandemic and get us on a path of economic recovery.

Well, it was a lie.

It is now 8 months later, and neither has been accomplished. What the Democrats' failed recovery plan has done is caused the highest inflation rate in decades, worsened the supply chain crisis, and eliminated the incentive to work, fallen over a million jobs short of President Biden's and Speaker PELOSI's job guarantees.

More lies.

On top of failed economic progress, this summer we saw one of the worst surges of COVID since the pandemic started.

And now we are witnessing President Biden and Speaker PELOSI pushing for trillions more dollars to deliver their radical socialistic agenda and more lies.

Democrats fail to live up to any of the promises they have made to the American people, and the taxpayers have lost total trust and confidence in their pathetic leadership and their lies.

In God we trust.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Members are reminded to refrain from engaging in personalities toward the President.

EMPOWER MEDICARE TO NEGOTIATE DRUG PRICES

(Mr. AUCHINCLOSS asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. AUCHINCLOSS. Madam Speaker, I stand for patients and taxpayers in support of empowering Medicare to negotiate drug prices and to pass on the savings to lower out-of-pocket costs. We must seize this once-in-a-generation opportunity to make healthcare affordable and to promote the development of new cures.

Some policymakers have argued that lowering costs and sustaining biomedical R&D are an either/or proposition, that Medicare negotiation for all drugs in parts B and D must necessarily degrade innovation. I disagree. Cracking down on exploitations of exclusivity with thoughtful policy could turbocharge new therapeutics and lower the price of old ones with the effect of lowering out-of-pocket costs for patients, promoting high-impact science, and saving the government money that Congress can use to expand health insurance for low-income Americans and senior citizens.

That policy is within reach, and I strongly support meaningful Medicare negotiation in the Build Back Better agenda.

HONORING HUBERT PETERKIN

(Mr. BISHOP of North Carolina asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BISHOP of North Carolina. Madam Speaker, Hoke County Sheriff Dr. Hubert Peterkin died unexpectedly last Friday during surgery and from a previous unannounced affliction of cancer. For the people of Hoke County, whom Sheriff Peterkin served in that capacity for 19 years, it has been a devastating shock and loss. I consider it to have been my honor and privilege to have gotten to know him briefly.

Sheriff Peterkin wore the badge over three decades. His fellow sheriffs elected him vice president and then president of the North Carolina Sheriffs' Association. But, of course, as sheriff, he maintained not only law and order but community cohesion in that special way that rural communities throughout my State do so well. Peterkin's terrific presence earned him many awards and recognitions, including the Order of the Long Leaf Pine and the key to the city of Raeford.

Sheriff Peterkin leaves behind his wife and two children to cherish his memory as well as many colleagues and friends. The people of Hoke County will miss his leadership, and I join them in lifting up the Peterkin family in prayer.

HONORING JESSE AND ROSEMARIE GOMEZ

(Mr. MRVAN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. MRVAN. Madam Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the late Jesse Gomez and his lovely wife, and good friend of mine, Rosemarie Gomez.

Jesse was elected East Chicago city councilman in 1963, making him the first person of Hispanic descent to be elected to political office in East Chicago. Jesse's time in office opened political doors for the Hispanic community throughout the city and northwest Indiana.

Jesse's wife, Rosemarie, was elected to replace him on the council, making her the first Hispanic female to serve in political office in East Chicago. Rosemarie dedicated much of her time to the East Chicago Public Library, volunteering countless hours to help support readers and future leaders. Rosemarie was also very proud to help decorate an annual Mexican-themed Christmas tree for the library's "Christmas Around the World" exhibit.

Madam Speaker, our Nation's success is reliant upon the rich heritage and cultural diversity of its people, including the extraordinary contributions of citizens such as Jesse and Rosemarie Gomez.

CRISIS AT THE BORDER

(Mr. PFLUGER asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. PFLUGER. Madam Speaker, crisis after crisis after crisis.

We now know that over 2.1 million people have illegally entered this country this year. That is 1.7 million who have been apprehended, the highest number ever on record. And 400,000 additional gotaways that the administration is now owning up to; yet we know nothing about them, we know nothing about their intent for this country, we know nothing about what they are doing.

And more fentanyl has been seized by CBP at our southern border to kill seven times over every single American.

Even as migrant caravans with thousands of migrants march toward our border, this administration continues to mislead and deny that we have a crisis.

I am extremely concerned about who is facilitating these caravans and what organizations are involved in the drug and human trafficking along the way.

The blame for this crisis falls squarely on the Biden administration and his open-border policies. Biden has abandoned Texans, and this administration's blatant disregard and incompetence for border security is endangering every single American. Let me again say that the President is abandoning not just Texans, but every American.

This administration needs to get back to work, and I urge the Democrats to come to the table.

RECOGNIZING WAYNE METRO COMMUNITY ACTION AGENCY

(Ms. TLAIB asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. TLAIB. Madam Speaker, I ask my colleagues to please join me in recognizing the outstanding accomplishments of Wayne Metro Community Action Agency, a service organization based in Wayne County, Michigan, in my district.

Today, they celebrate 50 years of assisting southeastern Michigan's most vulnerable populations, a truly remarkable milestone.

Wayne Metro's staff and organizational leadership's holistic approach to serving our communities translates to exceptional service that has put many families on the path to a better quality of life.

Whether it is connecting a resident to emergency housing, helping with utility payments, or financial coaching, Wayne Metro has been a trusted agency for so many of my residents.

Their longevity is a testament to the trust in their reputation as a responsive and caring community partner in service. It has always been one of the main reasons I work very closely with them.

Madam Speaker, I congratulate Wayne Metro Community Action Agency on 50 years of service and best wishes on many more to come.

□ 1215

HONORING TROOPER TED BENDA

(Mrs. HINSON asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Mrs. HINSON. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor the life and the passing of a hero with deep roots in the tight-knit community of Waukon, Iowa, Iowa State Patrol Trooper Ted Benda.

On October 14, Trooper Benda was on duty, answering the calls of citizens in northeast Iowa, when he experienced a tragic accident. He later passed from his injuries on October 20.

This is the devastating loss of a father, a husband, a son, a friend, a mentor, a dedicated public servant who made it his life's mission to keep his community safe in Iowa.

This tragedy is a reminder that brave law enforcement officers often sacrifice for a purpose greater than themselves. So I join all Iowans in mourning the loss of Trooper Benda, and my heart is with his family, his friends, and fellow troopers during this very difficult time.

HONORING CORPORAL HUNTER LOPEZ

(Mr. RUIZ asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. RUIZ. Madam Speaker, I rise to honor the life of U.S. Marine Corps Corporal Hunter Lopez and to urge the Senate to pass H.R. 5142 to give our Nation's servicemembers who perished in Afghanistan on August 26, 2021, the recognition they deserve.

H.R. 5142 would posthumously award the Congressional Gold Medal, our Nation's highest honor, to the 13 heroes in uniform we lost that day, including my constituent, Marine Corporal Hunter Lopez from Indio.

Corporal Lopez gave his life to save the lives of others. In fact, just moments before the explosion went off, he had pulled two little girls out of the fleeing crowd, preventing them from being crushed and saving their lives. Because of him, two children now have a future and the promise of a new life, many thousands reached safety, and many others have a reason to hope.

And because of his efforts and the work of his fellow servicemembers, over 120,000 of our fellow Americans and allies were able to evacuate, and our Armed Forces completed the largest airlift in human history.

Madam Speaker, we must honor their sacrifice to our Nation. We must award them the Congressional Gold Medal.

HEAT YOUR HOME TAX

(Mrs. BICE of Oklahoma asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Mrs. BICE of Oklahoma. Madam Speaker, I rise today to address the heat your home tax that Democrats are adding to the partisan reconciliation package during our country's crippling economic crisis.

Americans are paying the most for a gallon of gas in 7 years, and now the Federal Government is warning Americans that their home heating bills could cost 54 percent more this winter compared to last.

This harmful provision authorizes the EPA to assess a \$1,500 tax per ton of methane emissions on energy producers, transmission, storage, processors, import and export, and pipelines. As a result, gas prices will continue to skyrocket, heating bills will increase up to \$242 per year, and thousands of jobs could be eliminated in the economy.

Madam Speaker, Americans will physically feel the effects of Democrats' senseless tax hike when choosing whether they can afford to heat their homes this winter. Instead of addressing our country's energy crisis at hand, Democrats are actively working to make it worse.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to consider these chilling effects and vote against the Democrats' reckless reconciliation package.

PREVENTING DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

(Mr. BOWMAN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1

minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BOWMAN. Madam Speaker, I rise to emphasize how important our actions today are for domestic violence survivors everywhere.

Domestic violence is yet another pandemic in this country. In my district, we have seen a rise in domestic violence during the COVID-19 pandemic amongst teenagers.

Survivors of domestic violence carry their experiences with them every single day, experiencing fear, chronic stress, self-doubt, depression, and so much more. This emotional trauma can prevent survivors from accessing and maintaining safe housing, employment, and supportive relationships, leading to feelings of isolation that only worsen their mental health.

Organizations in my district, like Safe Horizon, Westhab, Family Services of Westchester, and the YWCA are a lifeline of support for survivors of domestic violence. The Federal Government should support groups on the ground like them doing this important work.

Madam Speaker, I strongly believe that together we can prevent all violence and create a culture of care for one another. This legislation, which will authorize funding for preventative and culturally responsive services, is an essential step toward this vision.

Madam Speaker, I am proud to co-sponsor this bill, and I rise in support of its passage.

CRISIS AFTER CRISIS

(Mrs. LESKO asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mrs. LESKO. Madam Speaker, the Biden administration and Democrats are causing one crisis after another, whether it is the disastrous withdrawal from Afghanistan; whether it is open border policy where caravans are coming here; whether it is increasing gasoline prices at the gas pump, increasing grocery prices, a shortage of goods so that we can't even get gifts at Christmas. Now the Biden administration and the Democrats want to pass a natural gas tax, which will cause heating prices and electricity to skyrocket.

Yet, at the same time that he wants to decrease natural gas in America, he is calling on OPEC to increase natural gas so that we can rely on it here in America. This makes absolutely no sense to me. It is as if he wants to hurt everyday Americans.

Madam Speaker, I object to these policies, and I hope that my Democratic colleagues do, too.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Members are once again reminded to refrain from engaging in personalities toward the President.

THE IRS IS WATCHING

(Ms. FOXX asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Ms. FOXX. Madam Speaker, the Federal Government needs to stop sticking its noses in places it does not belong.

For the past 9 months, the size and scope of the Federal Government have expanded like a balloon being inflated with helium. Look no further than a provision in the Democrats' budget reconciliation package that allows the IRS to monitor the bank accounts of every American. If you made a deposit or withdrawal of more than \$600 cumulatively, the IRS would be the first to know. That is \$28 a day.

Madam Speaker, the American people are fearful of more government control, and I share their fear. America should never find itself standing at socialism's door, and this dangerous provision puts us one step closer to doing so.

IRS SURVEILLANCE PLAN

(Mr. BOST asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BOST. Madam Speaker, \$10,000 a year, an average of \$200 a week. Under the Democrats' IRS surveillance plan, that is all you will need to spend before they require the IRS to collect personal information on your bank transactions.

Let's put that in perspective. According to the USDA, an average family of four on a low budget paid roughly \$196 per week for groceries in 2019. That is almost enough right there to require your bank to turn over your information.

Now, with skyrocketing inflation and the costs getting higher and higher—and what if you pay rent, have credit card bills, a car payment, or need to buy gas that you can drive back and forth to work to support your family? That can easily exceed the threshold, and probably five times over.

This proposal is not simply targeting the richest Americans or big corporations. It means the IRS would have the personal information of almost every American with a bank account. This is an invasion of your privacy and a serious cybersecurity risk.

FAMILY VIOLENCE PREVENTION AND SERVICES IMPROVEMENT ACT OF 2021

Mr. SCOTT of Virginia. Madam Speaker, pursuant to House Resolution 716, I call up the bill (H.R. 2119) to amend the Family Violence Prevention and Services Act to make improvements, and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 716, in lieu of the amendment in the nature of a substitute recommended by the Committee on Education and Labor, printed in the bill, an amendment in the nature of a substitute consisting of the text of Rules Committee Print 117-15,

modified by the amendment printed in part A of House Report 117-137 is adopted and the bill, as amended, is considered read.

The text of the bill, as amended, is as follows:

H.R. 2119

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled.

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE; REFERENCES; SEVERABILITY.

(a) *SHORT TITLE.*—This Act may be cited as the “Family Violence Prevention and Services Improvement Act of 2021”.

(b) *REFERENCES.*—Except as otherwise specified, amendments made by this Act to a section or other provision of law are amendments to such section or other provision of the Family Violence Prevention and Services Act (42 U.S.C. 10401 et seq.).

(c) *SEVERABILITY.*—If any provision of this Act, an amendment made by this Act, or the application of such provision or amendment to any person or circumstance is held to be unconstitutional, the remainder of this Act, the amendments made by this Act, and the application of such provision or amendment to any person or circumstance shall not be affected thereby.

SEC. 2. PURPOSE.

Subsection (b) of section 301 (42 U.S.C. 10401) is amended to read as follows:

“(b) *PURPOSE.*—It is the purpose of this title to improve services and interventions for victims of domestic violence, dating violence, and family violence, and to advance primary and secondary prevention of domestic violence, dating violence, and family violence by—

“(1) assisting States and territories in supporting local domestic violence, dating violence, and family violence programs to provide accessible, trauma-informed, culturally relevant residential and non-residential services to domestic violence, dating violence, and family violence victims and their children and dependents;

“(2) strengthening the capacity of Indian Tribes to exercise their sovereign authority to respond to domestic violence, dating violence, and family violence committed against Indians;

“(3) providing for a network of technical assistance and training centers to support effective policy, practice, research, and cross-system collaboration to improve intervention and prevention efforts throughout the country;

“(4) supporting the efforts of State, territorial, and Tribal coalitions to document and address the needs of victims and their children and dependents, including victims and their children and dependents who are underserved, implement effective coordinated community and systems responses, and promote ongoing public education and community engagement;

“(5) maintaining national domestic violence, dating violence, and family violence hotlines, including a national Indian domestic violence, dating violence, and family violence hotline; and

“(6) supporting the development and implementation of evidence-informed, coalition-led, and community-based primary prevention approaches and programs.”.

SEC. 3. DEFINITIONS.

Section 302 (42 U.S.C. 10402) is amended to read as follows:

“SEC. 302. DEFINITIONS.

“In this title:

“(1) *ALASKA NATIVE.*—The term ‘Alaska Native’ has the meaning given the term Native in section 3 of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (43 U.S.C. 1602).

“(2) *CHILD.*—The term ‘child’ means an individual who is—

“(A) younger than age 18; and

“(B) not an emancipated minor.

“(3) *DATING PARTNER.*—

“(A) *IN GENERAL.*—The term ‘dating partner’ means any person who is or has been in a social

relationship of a romantic or intimate nature with an abuser, and where the existence of such a relationship shall be determined based on a consideration of one or more of the following factors:

- “(i) The length of the relationship.
- “(ii) The type of the relationship.
- “(iii) The frequency of interaction between the persons involved in the relationship.

“(iv) The cultural context of the relationship.

“(B) CONSTRUCTION.—Sexual contact is not a necessary component of a relationship described in subparagraph (A).

“(4) DIGITAL SERVICES.—The term ‘digital services’ means services, resources, information, support, or referrals provided through electronic communications platforms and media, which may include mobile phone technology, video technology, computer technology (including use of the internet), and any other emerging communications technologies that are appropriate for the purposes of providing services, resources, information, support, or referrals for the benefit of victims of domestic violence, dating violence, and family violence.

“(5) DOMESTIC VIOLENCE, DATING VIOLENCE, FAMILY VIOLENCE.—The terms ‘domestic violence’, ‘dating violence’, and ‘family violence’ mean any act, threatened act, or pattern of acts of physical or sexual violence, stalking, harassment, psychological abuse, economic abuse, technological abuse, or any other form of abuse, including threatening to commit harm against children or dependents or other members of the household of the recipient of the threat for the purpose of coercion, threatening, or causing harm, directed against—

“(A) a dating partner or other person similarly situated to a dating partner under the laws of the jurisdiction;

“(B) a person who is cohabitating with or has cohabitated with the person committing such an act;

“(C) a current or former spouse or other person similarly situated to a spouse under the laws of the jurisdiction;

“(D) a person who shares a child or dependent in common with the person committing such an act;

“(E) a person who is related by marriage, blood, or is otherwise legally related; or

“(F) any other person who is protected from any such act under the domestic or family violence laws, policies, or regulations of the jurisdiction.

“(6) ECONOMIC ABUSE.—The term ‘economic abuse’, when used in the context of domestic violence, dating violence, and family violence, means behavior that is coercive or deceptive related to a person’s ability to acquire, use, or maintain economic resources to which they are entitled, or that unreasonably controls or restrains a person’s ability to acquire, use, or maintain economic resources to which they are entitled. This includes using coercion, fraud, or manipulation to—

“(A) restrict a person’s access to money, assets, credit, or financial information;

“(B) unfairly use a person’s personal economic resources, including money, assets, and credit, for one’s own advantage; or

“(C) exert undue influence over a person’s financial and economic behavior or decisions, including forcing default on joint or other financial obligations, exploiting powers of attorney, guardianship, or conservatorship, or failing or neglecting to act in the best interests of a person to whom one has a fiduciary duty.

“(7) INDIAN; INDIAN TRIBE; TRIBAL ORGANIZATION.—The terms ‘Indian’, ‘Indian Tribe’, and ‘Tribal organization’ have the meanings given the terms ‘Indian’, ‘Indian tribe’, and ‘tribal organization’, respectively, in section 4 of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act (25 U.S.C. 5304).

“(8) INSTITUTION OF HIGHER EDUCATION.—The term ‘institution of higher education’ has the meaning given such term in section 101 of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1001).

“(9) NATIVE HAWAIIAN.—The term ‘Native Hawaiian’ has the meaning given the term in section 6207 of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965.

“(10) PERSONALLY IDENTIFYING INFORMATION.—The term ‘personally identifying information’ has the meaning given the term in section 40002(a) of the Violence Against Women Act of 1994 (34 U.S.C. 12291(a)).

“(11) POPULATION SPECIFIC SERVICES.—The term ‘population specific services’ has the meaning given such term in section 40002(a) of the Violence Against Women Act (34 U.S.C. 12291(a)).

“(12) RACIAL AND ETHNIC MINORITY GROUP; RACIAL AND ETHNIC MINORITY POPULATION.—The terms ‘racial and ethnic minority group’ and ‘racial and ethnic minority population’ include each group listed in the definition of such term in section 1707(g) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 300u–6(g)).

“(13) SECRETARY.—The term ‘Secretary’ means the Secretary of Health and Human Services.

“(14) SHELTER.—The term ‘shelter’ means the provision of temporary refuge and basic necessities, in conjunction with supportive services, provided on a regular basis, in compliance with applicable State, Tribal, territorial, or local law to victims of domestic violence, dating violence, or family violence and their children and dependents. Such law includes regulations governing the provision of safe homes and other forms of secure temporary lodging, meals, other basic necessities, or supportive services to victims of domestic violence, dating violence, or family violence and their children and dependents.

“(15) STATE.—The term ‘State’ means each of the several States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, and, except as otherwise provided, Guam, American Samoa, the United States Virgin Islands, and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands.

“(16) STATE DOMESTIC VIOLENCE COALITION.—The term ‘State Domestic Violence Coalition’ means a statewide nongovernmental nonprofit private domestic violence, dating violence, and family organization designated by the Secretary that—

“(A) has a membership that includes a majority of the primary-purpose domestic violence, dating violence, and family violence service providers in the State;

“(B) has board membership that is representative of primary-purpose domestic violence, dating violence, and family violence service providers, and which may include representatives of the communities in which the services are being provided in the State;

“(C) has as its purpose to provide education, support, and technical assistance to such service providers to enable the providers to establish and maintain shelter and supportive services for victims of domestic violence, dating violence, and family violence and their children and dependents; and

“(D) serves as an information clearinghouse, primary point of contact, and resource center on domestic violence, dating violence, and family violence for the State and supports the development of policies, protocols, and procedures to enhance domestic violence, dating violence, and family violence intervention and prevention in the State.

“(17) SUPPORTIVE SERVICES.—The term ‘supportive services’ means services for adult and youth victims of domestic violence, dating violence, or family violence, and children and dependents exposed to domestic violence, dating violence, or family violence, that are designed to—

“(A) meet the needs of such victims of domestic violence, dating violence, or family violence, and their children and dependents, for short-term, transitional, or long-term safety; and

“(B) provide counseling, advocacy, or assistance for victims of domestic violence, dating violence, or family violence, and their children and dependents.

“(18) TECHNOLOGICAL ABUSE.—The term ‘technological abuse’ means an act or pattern of behavior that—

“(A) occurs within domestic violence, dating violence, or family violence;

“(B) is intended to harm, threaten, intimidate, control, stalk, harass, impersonate, exploit, extort, or monitor, except as otherwise permitted by law, another person; and

“(C) uses any form of information technology, including any of the following:

“(i) Internet-enabled devices.

“(ii) Online spaces or platforms.

“(iii) Computers, mobile devices, or software applications.

“(iv) Location tracking devices.

“(v) Communication technologies.

“(vi) Cameras or imaging platforms.

“(vii) Any other emerging technology.

“(19) TRIBAL DOMESTIC VIOLENCE COALITION.—The term ‘Tribal domestic violence coalition’ means an established nonprofit, nongovernmental Indian organization recognized by the Office of Violence Against Women at the Department of Justice that—

“(A) provides education, support, and technical assistance to member Indian service providers in a manner that enables the member providers to establish and maintain culturally appropriate services, including shelter (including supportive services) designed to assist Indian victims of domestic violence, dating violence, or family violence and the children and dependents of such victims; and

“(B) is comprised of members that are representative of—

“(i) the member service providers described in subparagraph (A); and

“(ii) the Tribal communities in which the services are being provided.

“(20) TRIBALLY DESIGNATED OFFICIAL.—The term ‘tribally designated official’ means an individual designated by an Indian Tribe, Tribal organization, or nonprofit private organization authorized by an Indian Tribe, to administer a grant under section 309.

“(21) UNDERSERVED POPULATIONS; UNDERSERVED INDIVIDUALS.—The terms ‘underserved populations’ and ‘underserved individuals’ mean victims of domestic violence, dating violence, or family violence, and their children and dependents who face obstacles in accessing and using State, Tribal, territorial, or local domestic violence, dating violence, or family violence services, or who may be overrepresented in experiencing domestic violence, dating violence, or family violence due to historical barriers. Populations may be underserved on the basis of, marginalized racial and ethnic minority populations, Indigenous status, cultural and language barriers, immigration status, disabilities, mental health needs, sexual orientation or gender identity, age (including both elders and children), geographical location, faith or religious practice or lack thereof, or other bases, as determined by the Secretary.

“(22) VICTIM.—The term ‘victim’ means an individual against whom an act of domestic violence, dating violence, or family violence is carried out.

“(23) YOUTH.—The term ‘youth’ has the meaning given the term in section 4002(a) of the Violence Against Women Act (34 U.S.C. 12291(a)(45)).”

SEC. 4. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

Section 303 (42 U.S.C. 10403) is amended to read as follows:

“SEC. 303. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

“(a) AUTHORIZATION.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—There is authorized to be appropriated to carry out sections 301 through 312 and 316, \$270,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2022 through 2026.

“(2) RESERVATIONS FOR GRANTS TO TRIBES.—Of the amounts appropriated under paragraph (1) for a fiscal year, 12.5 percent shall be reserved and used to carry out section 309.

“(3) **FORMULA GRANTS TO STATES.**—Of the amounts appropriated under paragraph (1) for a fiscal year and not reserved under paragraph (2) (referred to in this subsection as the ‘remainder’), not less than 70 percent shall be used for making grants under section 306(a).”

“(4) **TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE AND TRAINING CENTERS.**—Of the remainder, not less than 6 percent shall be used to carry out section 310.

“(5) **GRANTS FOR STATE AND TRIBAL DOMESTIC VIOLENCE COALITIONS.**—Of the remainder—

“(A) not less than 10 percent shall be used to carry out section 311; and

“(B) not less than 3 percent shall be used to carry out section 311A.

“(6) **SPECIALIZED SERVICES.**—Of the remainder, not less than 5 percent shall be used to carry out section 312.

“(7) **CULTURALLY SPECIFIC SERVICES.**—Of the remainder, not less than 2.5 percent shall be used to carry out section 316.

“(8) **ADMINISTRATION, EVALUATION, AND MONITORING.**—Of the remainder, not more than 3.5 percent shall be used by the Secretary for evaluation, monitoring, and other administrative costs under this title.

“(b) **NATIONAL DOMESTIC VIOLENCE HOTLINE.**—There is authorized to be appropriated to carry out section 313 \$14,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2022 through 2026.

“(c) **NATIONAL INDIAN DOMESTIC VIOLENCE HOTLINE.**—There is authorized to be appropriated to carry out section 313A \$4,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2022 through 2026.

“(d) **DOMESTIC VIOLENCE PREVENTION ENHANCEMENT AND LEADERSHIP THROUGH ALLIANCES.**—There is authorized to be appropriated to carry out section 314 \$26,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2022 through 2026.

“(e) **GRANTS FOR UNDERSERVED POPULATIONS.**—There is authorized to be appropriated to carry out section 315 \$10,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2022 through 2026.

“(f) **RESEARCH AND EVALUATION.**—There is authorized to be appropriated for research and evaluation of activities under this title \$3,500,000 for each of fiscal years 2022 through 2026.”

SEC. 5. AUTHORITY OF SECRETARY.

Section 304 (42 U.S.C. 10404) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)—

(A) in paragraph (3), by inserting “or institutions of higher education, including to support and evaluate demonstration or discretionary projects in response to current and emerging issues,” after “nongovernmental entities”; and

(B) in paragraph (4), by striking “CAPTA Reauthorization Act of 2010” and inserting “Family Violence Prevention and Services Improvement Act of 2021”;

(2) in subsection (b)—

(A) in paragraph (1), by striking “have expertise in the field of family violence and domestic violence prevention and services and, to the extent practicable, have expertise in the field of dating violence,” and inserting “have expertise in the field of domestic violence, dating violence, and family violence prevention and services”;;

(B) in paragraph (2), by striking “prevention and treatment of” and inserting “prevention of, intervention in, and treatment of,”; and

(C) in paragraph (3)—

(i) in subparagraph (B), by striking “; and” and inserting a semicolon; and

(ii) by adding after subparagraph (C) the following:

“(D) making grants to eligible entities or entering into contracts with for-profit or nonprofit nongovernmental entities or institutions of higher education to conduct domestic violence, dating violence, and family violence research or evaluation; and”; and

(3) by adding at the end the following:

“(d) **EMERGENCY AUTHORITY.**—

“(1) **IN GENERAL.**—In response to any emergency or disaster described in paragraph (3), that substantially disrupts the provision of services under this title for the duration of the emergency or disaster, the Secretary may—

“(A) modify or broaden the allowable uses of funds by grantees and subgrantees solely to ensure the continuity of services authorized under this title, including for remote and mobile service delivery; and

“(B) modify or waive any administrative conditions, processes, or deadlines, including with respect to—

“(i) application requirements;

“(ii) reporting requirements; and

“(iii) grant award extensions.

“(2) **CONSTRUCTION.**—Nothing in this subsection shall be construed to allow altering or waiving the requirements in section 306(c)(2).

“(3) **EMERGENCIES DESCRIBED.**—The emergencies and disasters described in this paragraph are the following:

“(A) A major disaster declared by the President under section 401 of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5170).

“(B) An emergency declared by the President under section 501 of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5191).

“(C) A public health emergency determined by the Secretary of Health and Human Services pursuant to section 319 of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 247d).”

SEC. 6. ALLOTMENT OF FUNDS.

Section 305 (42 U.S.C. 10405) is amended—

(1) by amending subsection (a) to read as follows:

“(a) **IN GENERAL.**—From the sums appropriated under section 303 and available for grants to States under section 306(a) for any fiscal year, each State shall be allotted for a grant under section 306(a), \$600,000, with the remaining funds to be allotted to each State (other than Guam, American Samoa, the United States Virgin Islands, and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands) in an amount that bears the same ratio to such remaining funds as the population of such State bears to the population of all such States (excluding Guam, American Samoa, the United States Virgin Islands, and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands).”;

(2) in subsection (e), by striking “under section 314” each place such term appears and inserting “under this title”; and

(3) by striking subsection (f).

SEC. 7. FORMULA GRANTS TO STATES.

Section 306 (42 U.S.C. 10406) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)—

(A) in paragraph (2), by striking “dependents” and inserting “children and dependents”; and

(B) in paragraph (3), by inserting “Indians, members of Indian Tribes, or” after “who are”;

(2) in subsection (c)—

(A) in paragraph (2)—

(i) by amending subparagraph (A) to read as follows:

“(A) **APPLICATION OF CIVIL RIGHTS PROVISIONS.**—Programs and activities funded in whole or in part with funds made available under this title are considered to be programs and activities receiving Federal financial assistance for the purpose of applying the prohibitions against discrimination under the Age Discrimination Act of 1975 (42 U.S.C. 6101 et seq.), section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 (29 U.S.C. 794), title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972 (20 U.S.C. 1681 et seq.), section 40002(b)(13)(A) of the Violence Against Women Act of 1994 (34 U.S.C. 12291(b)(13)(A)), and title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (42 U.S.C. 2000d et seq.).”;

(ii) in subparagraph (B)(i)—

(I) by inserting “, including sexual orientation or gender identity,” after “on the ground of sex”; and

(II) by striking the second sentence and inserting the following: “If sex-segregated or sex-specific programming is necessary to the essential operation of a program, nothing in this paragraph shall prevent any such program or

activity from being provided in a sex-specific manner. In such circumstances, grantees may meet the requirements of this paragraph by providing comparable services to individuals who cannot be provided with the sex-segregated or sex-specific programming.”;

(iii) in subparagraph (C)—

(I) by striking “Indian tribe” and inserting “Indian Tribe”; and

(II) by striking “tribally” and inserting “Tribally”; and

(iv) in subparagraph (D), by striking “Indian tribe” and inserting “Indian Tribe”;

(B) by striking paragraph (4);

(C) by redesignating paragraphs (5) and (6) as paragraphs (4) and (5), respectively;

(D) in paragraph (4), as so redesignated—

(i) in subparagraph (A), by adding at the end the following: “The nondisclosure of confidential or private information requirements under section 40002(b)(2) of the Violence Against Women Act of 1994 (34 U.S.C. 12291(b)(2)) shall apply to grantees and subgrantees under this title in the same manner such requirements apply to grantees and subgrantees under such Act.”;

(ii) in subparagraph (G)(i), by striking “tribal” and inserting “Tribal”;

(iii) by striking subparagraphs (B), (C), (D), and (F); and

(iv) by redesignating subparagraphs (E), (G), and (H) as subparagraphs (B), (C), and (D), respectively; and

(E) in paragraph (5), as so redesignated—

(i) by striking “Indian tribe” and inserting “Indian Tribe”; and

(ii) by striking “tribal” and inserting “Tribal”; and

(3) in subsection (d) by inserting “and information on the development and implementation of barrier removal plans to ensure compliance with the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 and section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 (29 U.S.C. 794)” after “activities.”

SEC. 8. STATE APPLICATION.

Section 307 (42 U.S.C. 10407) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)—

(A) in paragraph (1)—

(i) by striking “tribally” and inserting “Tribally”; and

(ii) by adding “For purposes of section 2007(c)(3) of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968, a State’s application under this paragraph shall be deemed to be a ‘State plan.’” at the end; and

(B) in paragraph (2)—

(i) in subparagraph (B)—

(I) in the matter preceding clause (i), by striking “assurances” and inserting “certifications”; and

(II) in clause (iii)—

(aa) in subclause (I)—

(AA) by striking “operation of shelters” and inserting “provision of shelter”; and

(BB) by striking “dependents” and inserting “children and dependents”; and

(bb) in subclause (II), by striking “dependents” and inserting “children and dependents”;

(ii) in subparagraph (C), by striking “an assurance” and inserting “a certification”;

(iii) in subparagraph (D)—

(I) by striking “an assurance” and inserting “a certification”;

(II) by striking “planning and monitoring” and inserting “planning, coordination, and monitoring”; and

(III) by striking “and the administration of the grant programs and projects” and inserting “, the administration of the grant programs and projects, and the establishment of service standards and best practices for grantees”;

(iv) in subparagraph (E), by striking “to underserved populations” and all that follows through the semicolon and inserting “for individuals from racial and ethnic minority groups, Tribal populations, and other underserved populations, in the State planning process, and

how the State plan addresses the unmet needs of such populations, including a certification and description of how the State or Indian Tribe will disseminate information about the national resource centers authorized under section 310;";

(v) in subparagraphs (E), (F), and (G), by striking "Indian tribe" each place such term appears and inserting "Indian Tribe";

(vi) in subparagraph (G), by striking "tribally" and inserting "Tribally";

(vii) by redesignating subparagraphs (H) and (I) as subparagraphs (I) and (J), respectively;

(viii) by inserting after subparagraph (G) the following:

"(H) describe how activities and services provided by the State or Indian Tribe are designed to promote trauma-informed care, autonomy, and privacy for victims of domestic violence, dating violence, and family violence, and their children and dependents, including in the design and delivery of shelter services;";

(ix) in subparagraph (I), as so redesignated—

(I) by striking "tribe" and inserting "Tribe";

(II) by striking "an assurance" and inserting "a certification";

(III) by inserting "remove, or exclude" after "bar"; and

(IV) by striking "and" at the end;

(x) in subparagraph (J), as so redesignated, by striking the period at the end and inserting "and"; and

(xi) by adding at the end the following:

"(K) provide a certification that all funded entities demonstrate the ability to provide services for Deaf individuals and individuals with disabilities in compliance with the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 and section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 (29 U.S.C. 794)."; and

(2) in subsection (b)—

(A) in paragraph (2), by striking "tribe" each place such term appears and inserting "Tribe"; and

(B) in paragraph (3), by striking "Indian tribes" each place such term appears and inserting "Indian Tribes".

SEC. 9. SUBGRANTS AND USES OF FUNDS.

Section 308 (42 U.S.C. 10408) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)—

(A) by striking "that is designed" and inserting "that are designed"; and

(B) by striking "dependents" and inserting "children and dependents";

(2) in subsection (b)—

(A) in paragraph (1)—

(i) in the matter preceding subparagraph (A)—

(I) by striking "shelter, supportive services, or prevention services" and inserting "shelter or supportive services";

(II) by inserting "or prevention services" after "dependents"; and

(III) by striking "include—" and inserting "include making material improvements in the accessibility of physical structures, transportation, communication, or digital services, as well as—";

(ii) in subparagraph (B), by striking "developing safety plans" and inserting "safety planning";

(iii) in subparagraph (E), by inserting "for racial and ethnic minority groups" before the semicolon;

(iv) by redesignating subparagraphs (F) through (H) as subparagraphs (G) through (I), respectively;

(v) by inserting after subparagraph (E) the following:

"(F) provision of shelter and services to underserved populations;";

(vi) in subparagraph (H), as so redesignated—

(I) in clause (i), by striking "Federal and State" and inserting "Federal, State, and local";

(II) in clause (iii), by striking "mental health, alcohol, and drug abuse treatment), but which shall not include reimbursement for any health

care services" and inserting "mental health and substance use disorder treatment)";

(III) in clause (v), by striking "and" and inserting a semicolon;

(IV) by redesignating clause (vi) as clause (vii);

(V) by inserting after clause (v) the following:

"(vi) language assistance, including translation of written materials and telephonic and in-person interpreter services, for victims with limited English proficiency, victims who are Deaf or hard of hearing, victims with sensory disabilities (including individuals who are blind or low vision), victims with speech-related disabilities, and victims with other disabilities; and"; and

(VI) in clause (vii), as so redesignated, by striking "and" at the end;

(vii) in subparagraph (I), as so redesignated, by striking the period at the end and inserting "and"; and

(viii) by adding at the end the following:

"(J) partnerships that enhance the design and delivery of services to victims and their children and dependents.";

(B) in paragraph (2)—

(i) by striking "supportive services and prevention services" and inserting "supportive services or prevention services"; and

(ii) by striking "through (H)" and inserting "through (I)";

(C) by striking "dependents" each place such term appears (other than in paragraph (1)(J)) and inserting "children and dependents"; and

(D) by adding at the end the following:

"(3) SENSE OF CONGRESS REGARDING USE OF FUNDS FOR REMOVAL OF ARCHITECTURAL BARRIERS TO ACCESSIBILITY.—It is the sense of the Congress that—

"(A) Deaf individuals and individuals with disabilities experience domestic violence, dating violence, and family violence at disproportionate rates;

"(B) domestic violence shelters are often not equipped to provide effective services to Deaf individuals and individuals with disabilities, which can act as an impediment to victims seeking and receiving services; and

"(C) the Secretary should allow subgrant funds received under this section to be used for making material improvements in the accessibility of physical structures, transportation, communication, or digital services.";

(3) in subsection (c)—

(A) in paragraph (1)—

(i) by striking "a local public agency, or"; and

(ii) by striking "tribal organizations, and voluntary associations," and inserting "Tribal organizations and voluntary associations) or a local public agency"; and

(iii) by striking "dependents" and inserting "children and dependents"; and

(B) by amending paragraph (2) to read as follows:

"(2) an organization whose primary purpose is to provide culturally appropriate services to racial and ethnic minority groups, Tribal communities, or other underserved populations, that does not have a documented history of effective work concerning domestic violence, dating violence, or family violence, but that is in partnership with an organization described in paragraph (1)."; and

(4) by amending subsection (d) to read as follows:

"(d) VOLUNTARILY ACCEPTED SERVICES.—Participation in services under this title shall be voluntary. Receipt of the benefits of shelter described in subsection (b)(1)(A) shall not be conditioned upon the participation of the adult or youth, or their children or dependents, in any or all of the services offered under this title.".

SEC. 10. GRANTS FOR INDIAN TRIBES.

Section 309 (42 U.S.C. 10409) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)—

(A) by striking "42 U.S.C. 14045d" and inserting "34 U.S.C. 20126";

(B) by striking "tribal" and inserting "Tribal";

(C) by striking "Indian tribes" and inserting "Indian Tribes"; and

(D) by striking "section 303(a)(2)(B)" and inserting "section 303 and made available"; and

(2) in subsection (b)—

(A) by striking "Indian tribe" each place such term appears and inserting "Indian Tribe"; and

(B) by striking "tribal organization" each place such term appears and inserting "Tribal organization".

(B) by striking "tribal" and inserting "Tribal";

(C) by striking "Indian tribes" and inserting "Indian Tribes"; and

(D) by striking "section 303(a)(2)(B)" and inserting "section 303 and made available"; and

(2) in subsection (b)—

(A) by striking "Indian tribe" each place such term appears and inserting "Indian Tribe"; and

(B) by striking "tribal organization" each place such term appears and inserting "Tribal organization".

SEC. 11. NATIONAL RESOURCE CENTERS AND TRAINING AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE CENTERS.

Section 310 (42 U.S.C. 10410) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)(2)—

(A) in the matter preceding subparagraph (A), by striking "under this title and reserved under section 303(a)(2)(C)" and inserting "under section 303 and made available to carry out this section";

(B) in subparagraph (A)—

(i) in clause (i), by striking "and" and inserting a semicolon;

(ii) in clause (ii)—

(I) by striking "7" and inserting "10"; and

(II) by inserting "dating violence, and family violence," after "domestic violence,"; and

(iii) by adding at the end the following:

"(iii) an Alaska Native Tribal resource center on domestic violence, dating violence, and family violence, to reduce disparities in the rate of such violence within the Alaska Native population; and"; and

(C) in subparagraph (B)—

(i) in the matter preceding clause (i), by striking "grants, to" and inserting "grants to entities that focus on other critical issues, such as";

(ii) in clause (i)—

(I) by inserting "dating violence, and family violence," after "domestic violence";

(II) by striking "(including Alaska Native)"; and

(III) by striking "and" at the end; and

(iii) by amending clause (ii) to read as follows:

"(ii) entities demonstrating expertise related to—

"(I) addressing the housing needs of domestic violence, dating violence, and family violence victims and their children and dependents;

"(II) developing leadership and advocacy skills among individuals from underserved populations; or

"(III) addressing other emerging issues related to domestic violence, dating violence, or family violence.";

(2) in subsection (b)—

(A) in paragraph (1)—

(i) in subparagraph (A)—

(I) in clause (i)—

(aa) by inserting "dating violence, and family violence" after "domestic violence" each place such term appears; and

(bb) by inserting "and dependents" after "children"; and

(II) in clause (ii)—

(aa) in the matter preceding subclause (I), by inserting "online" after "central";

(bb) in subclause (I), by striking "family violence and domestic violence" and inserting "domestic violence, dating violence, and family violence"; and

(cc) in subclause (II), by inserting "dating violence, and family violence" after "domestic violence"; and

(ii) in subparagraph (B)—

(I) in clause (i)—

(aa) by striking "tribes and tribal organizations" and inserting "Tribes and Tribal organizations";

(bb) by striking "the tribes" and inserting "the Tribes";

(cc) by inserting "dating violence, and family violence" after "domestic violence"; and

(dd) by striking "42" and all the words through "3796g-10 note" and inserting "34 U.S.C. 10452 note";

(II) in clause (ii)—
 (aa) by striking “tribes and tribal organizations” and inserting “Tribes and Tribal organizations”; and
 (bb) by inserting “, dating violence, and family violence” after “domestic violence”;
 (cc) by striking “42” and all that follows through “3796gg–10 note” and inserting “34 U.S.C. 10452 note”; and
 (III) in clause (iii)—
 (aa) by inserting “dating violence, and family violence,” after “domestic violence,”; and
 (bb) by inserting “the Office for Victims of Crime and” after “Human Services, and”;
 (B) in paragraph (2)—
 (i) in the matter preceding subparagraph (A)—
 (I) by striking “State and local domestic violence service providers” and inserting “support effective policy, practice, research, and cross systems collaboration”; and
 (II) by inserting “, dating violence, and family violence” after “enhancing domestic violence”;
 (ii) in subparagraph (A)—
 (I) by inserting “, dating violence, and family violence” after “to domestic violence”; and
 (II) by striking “which may include the response to the use of the self-defense plea by domestic violence victims and the issuance and use of protective orders” and inserting “including the issuance and use of protective orders, batterers’ intervention programming, and responses to charged, incarcerated, and re-entering domestic violence, dating violence, and family violence victims”;
 (iii) in subparagraph (B)—
 (I) by inserting “, dating violence, and family violence” after “domestic violence” each place such term appears; and
 (II) by striking “dependents” and inserting “children”;
 (iv) in subparagraph (C)—
 (I) by inserting “, dating violence, and family violence” after “domestic violence” the first place such term appears; and
 (II) by inserting “, and the response of domestic violence, dating violence, and family violence programs and other community organizations with respect to health advocacy and addressing the health of victims” before the period;
 (v) by amending subparagraph (D) to read as follows:
 “(D) The response of mental health, substance use disorder treatment and recovery, domestic violence, dating violence, and family violence and related systems and programs to victims of domestic violence, dating violence, and family violence and their children and dependents who experience psychological trauma, mental health needs, or substance-use-related needs.”;
 (vi) in subparagraph (E); by inserting “, dating violence, and family violence” after “domestic violence” each place such term appears; and
 (vii) by adding at the end the following:
 “(F) The response of the domestic violence, dating violence, and family violence programs and related systems to victims who are underserved due to sexual orientation or gender identity, including expanding the capacity of lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender organizations to respond to and prevent domestic violence.
 “(G) Strengthening the organizational capacity of State, territorial, and Tribal domestic violence, dating violence, and family violence coalitions and of State, territorial, and Tribal administrators who distribute funds under this title to community-based domestic violence, dating violence, and family violence programs, with the aim of better enabling such coalitions and administrators—
 “(i) to collaborate and respond effectively to domestic violence, dating violence, and family violence;
 “(ii) to meet the conditions and carry out the provisions of this title; and
 “(iii) to implement best practices to meet the emerging needs of victims of domestic violence,

dating violence, and family violence and their families, children, and dependents.

“(H) The response of domestic violence, dating violence, and family violence service providers to victims who are Deaf and victims with disabilities, including expanding the capacity of community-based organizations serving individuals who are Deaf and individuals with disabilities to respond to, and prevent, domestic violence, dating violence, and family violence.”;

(C) by redesignating paragraph (3) as paragraph (4);

(D) by inserting after paragraph (2) the following:

“(3) ALASKA NATIVE TRIBAL RESOURCE CENTER.—In accordance with subsection (a)(2), the Secretary shall award a grant to an eligible entity for an Alaska Native Tribal resource center on domestic violence to reduce Tribal disparities, which shall—

“(A) offer a comprehensive array of technical assistance and training resources to Indian Tribes and Tribal organizations, specifically designed to enhance the capacity of the Tribes and organizations to respond to domestic violence, dating violence, and family violence and the findings of section 901 and purposes in section 902 of the Violence Against Women and Department of Justice Reauthorization Act of 2005 (34 U.S.C. 10452 note);

“(B) coordinate all projects and activities with the national resource center described in paragraph (1)(B), including projects and activities that involve working with non-Tribal State and local governments to enhance their capacity to understand the unique needs of Alaska Natives;

“(C) work with non-Tribal State and local governments and domestic violence, dating violence, and family violence service providers to enhance their capacity to understand the unique needs of Alaska Natives;

“(D) provide comprehensive community education and domestic violence, dating violence, and family violence prevention initiatives in a culturally sensitive and relevant manner; and

“(E) coordinate activities with other Federal agencies, offices, and grantees that address the needs of Alaska Natives that experience domestic violence, dating violence, and family violence, including the Office of Justice Services of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, the Indian Health Service, and the Office for Victims of Crime and the Office on Violence Against Women of the Department of Justice.”; and

(E) in paragraph (4), as so redesignated—

(i) in subparagraphs (A) and (B)(i), by striking “Indian tribes, tribal organizations” each place such term appears and inserting “Indian Tribes, Tribal organizations”;

(ii) in subparagraph (A), by inserting “, dating violence, and family violence” after “domestic violence”;

(iii) in subparagraph (B)—

(I) in clause (i), by striking “the tribes” and inserting “the Tribes”;

(II) in clause (ii), by striking “nontribal” and inserting “non-Tribal”; and

(III) in clause (iii), by inserting “, dating violence, and family violence” after “domestic violence”; and

(iv) by striking “(including Alaska Natives)” each place such term appears; and

(3) in subsection (c)—

(A) in paragraph (1)—

(i) in the matter preceding subparagraph (A)—

(I) by inserting “, dating violence, and family violence” after “domestic violence”; and

(II) by striking “or (D)” and inserting “(D), (F), or (G)”;

(ii) in subparagraph (A), by inserting “dating violence, and family violence,” after “domestic violence,”; and

(iii) by amending subparagraph (B) to read as follows:

“(B) includes individuals with demonstrated experience working in domestic violence, dating

violence, and family violence programs, and, with respect to grantees described in subsection (b)(2)(F), individuals with demonstrated expertise in serving the targeted communities on the board of directors (or advisory committee) and on the staff; and”;

(B) in paragraph (2)—

(i) by inserting “, dating violence, and family violence” after “domestic violence” each place such term appears;

(ii) by striking “tribal organization” each place such term appears and inserting “Tribal organization”;

(iii) by striking “Indian tribes” each place such term appears and inserting “Indian Tribes”;

(iv) by striking “42” and all that follows through “3796gg–10 note” each place such term appears and inserting “34 U.S.C. 10452 note”; and

(v) by striking “tribally” and inserting “Tribally”;

(C) in paragraph (3)—

(i) in subparagraph (A)—

(I) by inserting “, dating violence, and family violence” after “domestic violence” the first place such term appears; and

(II) by inserting “, dating violence, or family violence” after “domestic violence” the second place such term appears; and

(ii) in subparagraph (B)—

(I) in clause (i), by inserting “, dating violence, and family violence” after “domestic violence”; and

(II) in clause (ii), by striking “; and” and inserting a semicolon;

(III) in clause (iii), by striking the period and inserting “; and”; and

(IV) by adding at the end the following:

“(iv) has a board of directors (or advisory committee) and staff with demonstrated expertise in serving the targeted community.”;

(D) by redesignating paragraph (4) as paragraph (5);

(E) by inserting after paragraph (3) the following:

“(4) ALASKA NATIVE TRIBAL RESOURCE CENTER ON DOMESTIC VIOLENCE.—To be eligible to receive a grant under subsection (b)(3), an entity shall be a Tribal organization or a nonprofit private organization that focuses primarily on issues of domestic violence, dating violence, and family violence within Tribes in Alaska that submits information to the Secretary demonstrating—

“(A) experience working with Alaska Tribes and Tribal organizations to respond to domestic violence, dating violence, and family violence and the findings of section 901 of the Violence Against Women and Department of Justice Reauthorization Act of 2005 (Public Law 109–162; 34 U.S.C. 10452 note);

“(B) experience providing Alaska Tribes and Tribal organizations with assistance in developing Tribally based prevention and intervention services addressing domestic violence, dating violence, and family violence and safety for Indian women consistent with the purposes of section 902 of the Violence Against Women and Department of Justice Reauthorization Act of 2005 (Public Law 109–162; 34 U.S.C. 10452 note);

“(C) strong support for the entity’s designation as the Alaska Native Tribal resource center on domestic violence, dating violence, and family violence from advocates working with Alaska Tribes to address domestic violence, dating violence, and family violence and the safety of Alaska Native women;

“(D) a record of demonstrated effectiveness in assisting Alaska Tribes and Tribal organizations with prevention and intervention services addressing domestic violence, dating violence, and family violence; and

“(E) the capacity to serve Tribes across the State of Alaska.”; and

(F) in paragraph (5), as so redesignated—

(i) in the matter preceding subparagraph (A), by striking “(b)(3),” and inserting “(b)(4),”; and

(ii) in subparagraph (A)—
 (I) in clause (i), by striking “(including Alaska Natives)”; and
 (II) in clause (ii)—
 (aa) by striking “Indian tribe, tribal organization” and inserting “Indian Tribe, Tribal organization”; and
 (bb) by inserting “, dating violence, and family violence” after “domestic violence”.

SEC. 12. GRANTS TO STATE DOMESTIC VIOLENCE COALITIONS.

Section 311 (42 U.S.C. 10411) is amended—
 (1) in subsection (b)(1), by striking “section 303(a)(2)(D)” and inserting “section 303 and made available to carry out this section”;
 (2) in subsection (d)—

(A) in the matter preceding paragraph (1), by striking “shall include”;
 (B) in paragraph (1)—

(i) by inserting “, and evidence-informed prevention of,” after “comprehensive responses to”; and
 (ii) by striking “working with local” and inserting “shall include—

“(A) working with local”;
 (C) by redesignating paragraphs (2) and (3) as subparagraphs (B) and (C), respectively, and adjusting the margins accordingly;

(D) in subparagraph (C) of paragraph (1), as so redesignated—
 (i) by striking “dependents” and inserting “children and dependents”; and
 (ii) by adding “and” after the semicolon; and
 (E) by inserting after subparagraph (C) of paragraph (1), as so redesignated, the following:

“(D) collaborating with Indian Tribes and Tribal organizations (and corresponding Native Hawaiian groups or communities) to address the needs of Indian (including Alaska Native) and Native Hawaiian victims of domestic violence, dating violence, or family violence, as applicable in the State; and”;
 (F) in paragraph (4), by striking “collaborating with and providing” and inserting “may include—

“(A) collaborating with and providing”;
 (G) by redesignating paragraph (4) as paragraph (2);

(H) in paragraph (2), as so redesignated, by striking “health care, mental health” and inserting “health care (including mental health and substance use disorder treatment)”;
 (I) in paragraph (6), by redesignating subparagraphs (A) and (B) as clauses (i) and (ii), respectively, and adjusting the margins accordingly;

(J) by redesignating paragraphs (5) through (7) as subparagraphs (B) through (D), respectively, and adjusting the margins accordingly;

(K) in clause (ii) of subparagraph (C) of paragraph (2), as so redesignated, by striking “child abuse is present;” and inserting “there is a co-occurrence of child abuse; and”;
 (L) by striking paragraph (8); and
 (M) in subparagraph (D) of paragraph (2), as so redesignated, by striking “; and” and inserting a period;

(3) by striking subsection (e);
 (4) by redesignating subsections (f) through (h) as subsections (e) through (g), respectively; and

(5) in subsection (g), as so redesignated, by striking “Indian tribes and tribal organizations” and inserting “Indian Tribes and Tribal organizations”.

SEC. 13. GRANTS TO TRIBAL DOMESTIC VIOLENCE COALITIONS.

The Family Violence Prevention and Services Act (42 U.S.C. 10401 et seq.) is amended by inserting after section 311 the following:

“SEC. 311A. GRANTS TO TRIBAL DOMESTIC VIOLENCE COALITIONS.

“(a) GRANTS AUTHORIZED.—Beginning with fiscal year 2022, out of amounts appropriated under section 303 and made available to carry out this section for a fiscal year, the Secretary shall award grants to eligible entities in accordance with this section.

“(b) ELIGIBLE ENTITIES.—To be eligible to receive a grant under this section, an entity shall be a Tribal domestic violence, dating violence, or family violence coalition that is recognized by the Office on Violence Against Women of the Department of Justice that provides services to Indian Tribes.

“(c) APPLICATION.—Each Tribal domestic violence, dating violence, or family violence coalition desiring a grant under this section shall submit an application to the Secretary at such time, in such manner, and containing such information as the Secretary may require. The application submitted by the coalition for the grant shall provide documentation of the coalition’s work, demonstrating that the coalition—

“(1) meets all the applicable requirements set forth in this section; and

“(2) has the ability to conduct all activities described in this section, as indicated by—

“(A) a documented experience in administering Federal grants to conduct the activities described in subsection (d); or

“(B) a documented history of activities to further the purposes of this section set forth in subsection (d).

“(d) USE OF FUNDS.—A Tribal domestic violence, dating violence, or family violence coalition eligible under subsection (b) that receives a grant under this section may use the grant funds for administration and operation to further the purposes of domestic violence, dating violence, and family violence intervention and prevention activities, including—

“(1) working with local Tribal domestic violence, dating violence, or family violence service programs and providers of direct services to encourage appropriate and comprehensive responses to domestic violence, dating violence, and family violence against adults or youth within the Indian Tribes served, including providing training and technical assistance and conducting Tribal needs assessments;

“(2) participating in planning and monitoring the distribution of subgrants and subgrant funds within the State under section 308(a);

“(3) working in collaboration with Tribal service providers and community-based organizations to address the needs of victims of domestic violence, dating violence, and family violence, and their children and dependents;

“(4) collaborating with, and providing information to, entities in such fields as housing, health care (including mental health and substance use disorder treatment), social welfare, education, and law enforcement to support the development and implementation of effective policies;

“(5) supporting the development and implementation of effective policies, protocols, and programs that address the safety and support needs of adult and youth Tribal victims of domestic violence, dating violence, or family violence;

“(6) encouraging appropriate responses to cases of domestic violence, dating violence, or family violence against adults or youth, by working with Tribal, State, and Federal judicial agencies and law enforcement agencies;

“(7) working with Tribal, State, and Federal judicial agencies, including family law judges, criminal court judges, child protective service agencies, and children’s advocates to develop appropriate responses to child custody and visitation issues—

“(A) in cases of child exposure to domestic violence, dating violence, or family violence; or

“(B) in cases in which—

“(i) domestic violence, dating violence, or family violence is present; and

“(ii) child abuse is present;

“(8) providing information to the public about prevention of domestic violence, dating violence, and family violence within Indian Tribes;

“(9) assisting Indian Tribes’ participation in, and attendance of, Federal and State consultations on domestic violence, dating violence, or family violence, including consultations man-

dated by the Violence Against Women Act of 1994 (title IV of Public Law 103–322), the Victims of Crime Act of 1984 (34 U.S.C. 20101 et seq.), or this title; and

“(10) providing shelter or supportive services to Tribal adult and youth victims of domestic violence, dating violence, and family violence, and their children and dependents.

“(e) REALLOCATION.—If, at the end of the sixth month of any fiscal year for which sums are appropriated under section 303 and made available to carry out this section, a portion of the available amount has not been awarded to Tribal domestic violence, dating violence, or family violence coalitions for grants under this section because of the failure of such coalitions to meet the requirements for such grants, then the Secretary shall award such portion, in equal shares, to Tribal domestic violence, dating violence, or family violence coalitions that meet such requirements.”.

SEC. 14. SPECIALIZED SERVICES FOR CAREGIVERS AND THEIR CHILDREN WHO HAVE BEEN EXPOSED TO DOMESTIC VIOLENCE, DATING VIOLENCE, AND FAMILY VIOLENCE.

Section 312 (42 U.S.C. 10412) is amended—

(1) in the section heading, by striking “ABUSED PARENTS AND THEIR CHILDREN” and inserting “PARENTS, CAREGIVERS AND CHILDREN AND YOUTH WHO HAVE BEEN EXPOSED TO DOMESTIC VIOLENCE, DATING VIOLENCE, AND FAMILY VIOLENCE”;

(2) in subsection (a)—

(A) in paragraph (1)—

(i) by striking “family violence, domestic violence, and dating violence service programs and community-based programs to prevent future domestic violence by addressing, in an appropriate manner, the needs of children” and inserting “domestic violence, dating violence, family violence, and culturally specific community-based programs to serve children and youth”; and

(ii) by inserting “, and to support the caregiving capacity of adult victims or other caregivers” before the period; and

(B) in paragraph (2), by striking “more than 2” the first place it appears and inserting “less than 3”;

(3) in subsection (b)—

(A) by inserting “or State domestic violence, dating violence, and family violence services” after “local”;
 (B) by inserting “a culturally specific organization,” after “associations.”;

(C) by striking “tribal organization” and inserting “Tribal organization”;

(D) by inserting “adult and child” after “serving”; and

(E) by striking “and their children”; and

(4) in subsection (c)—

(A) by amending paragraph (1) to read as follows:

“(1) a description of how the entity will prioritize the safety of, and confidentiality of information about adult and child victims of domestic violence, dating violence, or family violence;”;

(B) in paragraph (2), by striking “developmentally appropriate and age-appropriate services, and culturally and linguistically appropriate services, to the victims and children; and” and inserting “trauma-informed and age, gender, developmentally, culturally, and linguistically appropriate services to children and youth, and their caregivers;”;

(C) in paragraph (3), by striking “appropriate and relevant to the unique needs of children exposed to family violence, domestic violence, or dating violence.” and inserting “relevant to the unique needs of children and youth exposed to domestic violence, dating violence, or family violence, including children and youth with disabilities and children from underserved populations, and address the parent’s or caregiver’s ongoing caregiving capacity; and”; and

(D) by adding at the end the following:

“(4) a description of prevention activities targeting child and youth victims of family violence, domestic violence, or dating violence.”;

(5) in subsection (d)—

(A) in the matter preceding paragraph (1), by striking “community-based program described in subsection (a)” and inserting “culturally specific, community-based program”;

(B) in paragraph (1)(A)—

(i) by striking “victims of family violence, domestic violence, or dating violence and their children” and inserting “child and adult victims of family violence, domestic violence, or dating violence, including children and youth from underserved populations”; and

(ii) by inserting “or the health system” before the semicolon; and

(C) in paragraph (2)—

(i) in subparagraph (A), by striking “mental” and inserting “behavioral”;

(ii) in subparagraph (B), by striking “community-based organizations serving victims of family violence, domestic violence, or dating violence or children exposed to family violence, domestic violence, or dating violence” and inserting “health, education, or other community-based organizations serving adult and child victims of family violence, domestic violence, or dating violence”; and

(iii) in subparagraph (C), by inserting “health,” after “transportation.”; and

(6) in subsection (e)—

(A) by inserting “shall participate in an evaluation and” after “under this section”; and

(B) by striking “contain an evaluation of” and inserting “information on”.

SEC. 15. NATIONAL DOMESTIC VIOLENCE HOTLINE GRANT.

Section 313 (42 U.S.C. 10413) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)—

(A) by striking “telephone” and inserting “telephonic and digital services”;

(B) by striking “a hotline that provides” and inserting “a hotline and digital services that provide”; and

(C) by inserting before the period at the end of the second sentence the following: “, and who provide information about healthy relationships for adults and youth”;

(2) in subsection (d)—

(A) in paragraph (2)—

(i) in the matter preceding subparagraph (A), by inserting “and digital services” after “hotline”;

(ii) in subparagraphs (A) and (B), by striking “hotline personnel” each place such term appears and inserting “advocacy personnel”;

(iii) in subparagraph (A), by striking “are able to effectively operate any technological systems used by the hotline” and inserting “or digital services are able to effectively operate any technological systems used by the hotline or provide any digital services, as applicable”;

(iv) in subparagraphs (D), (E), and (F), by inserting “and digital services” after “hotline” each place such term appears;

(v) in subparagraph (F), by striking “persons with hearing impairments” and inserting “individuals who are Deaf or hard of hearing, those with speech-related disabilities, those with sensory disabilities (including those who are blind or low vision), and individuals with other disabilities, including training for hotline personnel to support such access”; and

(vi) in subparagraph (G), by striking “teen dating violence hotline” and inserting “youth dating violence hotline and other digital services and resources”;

(B) in paragraph (4), by inserting “, digital services,” after “hotline”;

(C) by amending paragraph (5) to read as follows:

“(5) demonstrate the ability to—

“(A) provide information and referrals for individuals contacting the hotline via telephonic or digital services;

“(B) directly connect callers or assist digital services users in connecting to service providers; and

“(C) employ crisis interventions meeting the standards of family violence, domestic violence, and dating violence providers.”;

(D) by redesignating paragraphs (6) through (8) as paragraphs (7) through (9), respectively; and

(E) by inserting after paragraph (5) the following:

“(6) demonstrate the ability to provide information about healthy relationships for adults and youth.”;

(3) in subsection (e)—

(A) in the heading, by inserting “AND DIGITAL SERVICES” after “HOTLINE”;

(B) in paragraph (1)—

(i) by striking “telephone hotline” and inserting “telephonic hotline and digital services”; and

(ii) by striking “assistance to adult” and inserting “for the benefit of adult”; and

(C) in paragraph (2)—

(i) in subparagraph (A), by inserting “and an internet service provider for the use of operating digital services” before the semicolon;

(ii) in subparagraph (B), by striking “, provide counseling and referral services for callers on a 24-hour-a-day basis, and directly connect callers” and inserting “and digital services contracts, provide counseling, healthy relationship information, and referral services for callers and digital services users, on a 24-hour-a-day basis, and directly connect callers and digital services users”;

(iii) in subparagraph (C), by inserting “or digital services users” after “callers”;

(iv) in subparagraph (D), by inserting “and digital services” after “hotline”;

(v) in subparagraph (E), by striking “underserved populations” and inserting “racial and ethnic minority groups, Tribal and underserved populations.”; and

(vi) in subparagraph (F), by striking “teen dating violence hotline” and inserting “hotline or digital services”; and

(4) by adding at the end the following:

“(g) ADMINISTRATION, EVALUATION, AND MONITORING.—Of amounts made available to carry out this section, not more than 4 percent may be used by the Secretary for evaluation, monitoring, and other administrative costs under this section.”.

SEC. 16. NATIONAL INDIAN DOMESTIC VIOLENCE HOTLINE GRANT.

(a) PURPOSE.—The purpose of this section is to increase the availability of information and assistance to Indian adult or youth victims of family violence, domestic violence, or dating violence, family and household members of such victim, and individuals affected by such victimization by supporting a national, toll-free telephonic and digital hotline to provide services that are—

(1) informed of Federal Indian law and Tribal laws impacting Indian victims of family violence, domestic violence, or dating violence;

(2) culturally appropriate to Indian adult and youth victims; and

(3) developed in cooperation with victim services offered by Indian Tribes and Tribal organizations.

(b) GRANT PROGRAM.—The Family Violence Prevention and Services Act (42 U.S.C. 10401 et seq.) is amended by inserting after section 313 the following:

“SEC. 313A. NATIONAL INDIAN DOMESTIC VIOLENCE HOTLINE GRANT.

“(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall award a grant to a Tribal organization or private, nonprofit entity to maintain the ongoing operation of a 24-hour, national, toll-free telephonic and digital services hotline to provide information and assistance to Indian adult and youth victims of family violence, domestic violence, or dating violence, family and household members of such victims, and other individuals affected by such victimization.

“(b) TERM.—The Secretary shall award a grant under this section for a period of not more than 5 years.

“(c) CONDITIONS ON PAYMENT.—The provision of payments under a grant awarded under this section shall be subject to annual approval by the Secretary and subject to the availability of appropriations for each fiscal year to make the payments.

“(d) ELIGIBILITY.—To be eligible to receive a grant under this section, an entity shall be a Tribal organization or a nonprofit private organization that focuses primarily on issues of domestic violence as it relates to American Indians and Alaska Natives, and submit an application to the Secretary that shall—

“(1) contain such agreements, assurances, and information, be in such form, and be submitted in such manner, as the Secretary shall prescribe;

“(2) include a complete description of the applicant's plan for the operation of a national Indian domestic violence hotline and digital services, including descriptions of—

“(A) the training program for advocacy personnel relating to the provision of culturally appropriate and legally accurate services, information, resources and referrals for Indian victims of domestic violence, dating violence, and family violence;

“(B) the training program for advocacy personnel, relating to technology requirements to ensure that all persons affiliated with the hotline and digital services are able to effectively operate any technological systems required to provide the necessary services used by the hotline;

“(C) the qualifications of the applicant and the hiring criteria and qualifications for advocacy personnel, to ensure that hotline advocates and other personnel have demonstrated knowledge of Indian legal, social, and cultural issues, to ensure that the unique needs of Indian callers and users of digital services are met;

“(D) the methods for the creation, maintenance, and updating of a resource database of culturally appropriate victim services and resources available from Indian Tribes and Tribal organizations;

“(E) a plan for publicizing the availability of the services from the national Indian hotline to Indian victims of domestic violence and dating violence;

“(F) a plan for providing service to limited English proficiency callers, including service through hotline and digital services personnel who have limited English proficiency;

“(G) a plan for facilitating access to the hotline and digital services by individuals who are Deaf or hard of hearing, individuals with speech-related disabilities, individuals with sensory disabilities (including those who are blind or low vision), and other individuals with disabilities, including training for hotline personnel to support such access; and

“(H) a plan for providing assistance and referrals to Indian youth victims of domestic violence, dating violence, and family violence, and for victims of dating violence who are minors, which may be carried out through a national Indian youth dating violence hotline, digital services, or other resources;

“(3) demonstrate recognized expertise providing services, including information on healthy relationships and referrals for Indian victims of family violence, domestic violence, or dating violence and coordinating services with Indian Tribes or Tribal organizations;

“(4) demonstrate support from Indian victim services programs, Tribal coalitions recognized by the Office on Violence Against Women and Tribal grantees under this title;

“(5) demonstrate capacity and the expertise to maintain a domestic violence, dating violence, and family violence hotline, digital services and a comprehensive database of service providers from Indian Tribes or Tribal organizations;

“(6) demonstrate compliance with nondisclosure requirements as described in section 306(c)(5) and following comprehensive quality assurance practices; and

“(7) contain such other information as the Secretary may require.

“(e) INDIAN HOTLINE ACTIVITIES.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—An entity that receives a grant under this section shall use funds made available through the grant for the purpose described in subsection (a), consistent with paragraph (2).

“(2) ACTIVITIES.—In establishing and operating the hotline, the entity—

“(A) shall contract with a carrier for the use of a toll-free telephone line and an internet service provider for digital services;

“(B) shall employ, train (including providing technology training), and supervise personnel to answer incoming calls and digital services contacts, provide counseling, healthy relationship and referral services for Indian callers and digital services users, directly connect callers, and assist digital services users in connecting to service providers;

“(C) shall assemble and maintain a database of information relating to services for Indian victims of family violence, domestic violence, or dating violence to which Indian callers or digital services users may be referred, including information on the availability of shelters and supportive services for victims of family violence, domestic violence, or dating violence;

“(D) shall widely publicize the hotline and digital services throughout Indian Tribes and communities, including to—

“(i) national and regional member organizations of Indian Tribes;

“(ii) Tribal domestic violence services programs; and

“(iii) Tribal non-profit victim service providers;

“(E) at the discretion of the hotline operator, may provide appropriate assistance and referrals for family and household members of Indian victims of family violence, domestic violence, or dating violence, and Indians affected by the victimization described in subsection (a); and

“(F) at the discretion of the hotline operator, may provide assistance, or referrals for counseling or intervention, for identified Indian perpetrators, including self-identified perpetrators, of family violence, domestic violence, or dating violence, but shall not be required to provide such assistance or referrals in any circumstance in which the hotline operator fears the safety of a victim may be impacted by an abuser or suspected abuser.

“(f) REPORTS AND EVALUATION.—The entity receiving a grant under this section shall submit a report to the Secretary at such time as shall be reasonably required by the Secretary. Such report shall describe the activities that have been carried out with such grant funds, contain an evaluation of the effectiveness of such activities, and provide such additional information as the Secretary may reasonably require.

“(g) ADMINISTRATION, EVALUATION, AND MONITORING.—Of amounts made available to carry out this section, not more than 4 percent may be used by the Secretary for evaluation, monitoring, and other administrative costs under this section.”

SEC. 17. DOMESTIC VIOLENCE PREVENTION ENHANCEMENT AND LEADERSHIP.

Section 314 (42 U.S.C. 10414) is amended to read as follows:

“SEC. 314. DOMESTIC VIOLENCE PREVENTION ENHANCEMENT AND LEADERSHIP.

“(a) PURPOSE AND DESCRIPTION OF GRANTS.—

“(1) PURPOSE.—The purposes of this section are—

“(A) to continue efforts to build evidence about effective primary and secondary prevention practices, programs, and policies that reduce and end family violence, domestic violence, and dating violence;

“(B) to build capacity at the State, Tribal, territorial, and local levels to meet the objectives described in subparagraph (A); and

“(C) to advance primary and secondary prevention efforts related to domestic violence, dating violence, and family violence nationally.

“(2) DESCRIPTION OF GRANTS.—From the amounts appropriated under this section, the Secretary shall—

“(A) acting through the Division of Violence Prevention of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, in consultation with the Director of the Division of Family Violence Prevention and Services of the Administration for Children and Families—

“(i) provide core grants under subsection (b)(1) to support primary and secondary prevention of domestic violence, dating violence, and family violence; and

“(ii) enter into cooperative agreements under subsection (b)(2) with State, territorial, and Tribal domestic violence coalitions that are in partnerships with entities carrying out local and culturally specific programs, to test, evaluate, or, as appropriate, scale up innovative domestic violence, dating violence, or family violence primary and secondary prevention models, particularly those programs serving culturally specific or traditionally underserved populations; and

“(B) acting through the Family Violence Prevention and Services Program of the Administration for Children and Families, award grants under subsection (c) to enhance the capacity of communities and systems to engage in effective primary and secondary prevention efforts.

“(3) TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE, EVALUATION, AND MONITORING.—Of the amounts appropriated under this section for a fiscal year the Secretary may use—

“(A) not more than 7 percent of the amounts for each fiscal year for evaluation, monitoring, and other administrative costs under this section; and

“(B) not more than 3 percent of the amounts for each fiscal year for technical assistance under this section.

“(b) GRANTS TO STATE, TERRITORIAL, AND TRIBAL COALITIONS.—

“(1) GRANTS TO BUILD PRIMARY AND SECONDARY PREVENTION CAPACITY OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE COALITIONS.—

“(A) PURPOSE.—The Secretary shall provide a core grant for each eligible State, territorial, and Tribal coalition. The Secretary shall provide such a grant to build organizational capacity and leadership for primary and secondary prevention of domestic violence, dating violence, and family violence, including work with other systems central to primary and secondary prevention at the local, State, territorial, and Tribal levels.

“(B) ELIGIBILITY.—To be eligible to receive a grant under this paragraph, a State, territorial, or Tribal coalition shall be a State domestic violence coalition, territorial domestic violence coalition, or Tribal domestic violence coalition, respectively, that has not entered into a cooperative agreement under section 314 of this title (as in effect on the day before the date of enactment of the Family Violence Prevention and Services Improvement Act of 2021) or under paragraph (2).

“(C) APPLICATION.—Each coalition seeking a grant under this paragraph shall submit an application to the Secretary at such time, in such manner, and containing such information as the Secretary may require. The application submitted by the coalition for the grant shall provide documentation of the coalition's primary prevention work, satisfactory to the Secretary, demonstrating that the coalition—

“(i) meets all of the applicable requirements of this paragraph; and

“(ii) demonstrates the ability to conduct appropriately the primary and secondary prevention activities described in this paragraph.

“(D) ALLOTMENT OF FUNDS.—Of the amounts made available to carry out this paragraph, the Secretary shall allot an equal share to each qualified entity receiving funds under section

311 or section 311A to carry out evidence-informed prevention activities.

“(E) USE OF FUNDS.—A coalition that receives a grant under this paragraph—

“(i) shall use the grant funds to—

“(I) build the coalition's organizational capacity and enhance its State or Tribal leadership to advance evidence-informed primary and secondary prevention of domestic violence, dating violence, and family violence;

“(II) provide primary and secondary prevention-focused training, technical assistance, peer learning opportunities, and other support to local domestic violence programs and other community-based and culturally specific programs working to address domestic violence, dating violence, or family violence;

“(III) provide training and advocacy to other State, Tribal, and local public and private systems on how to prevent domestic violence, dating violence, and family violence, and help victims, including through health services, early childhood programs, economic support programs, schools, child welfare, workforce development, community-based programs primarily serving racial and ethnic minority groups, community-based programs serving Deaf individuals and individuals with disabilities, community-based programs primarily serving other underserved populations, faith-based programs, and youth programs; and

“(IV) support dissemination of primary and secondary prevention strategies and approaches throughout the State, territorial, or Tribal communities; and

“(ii) may use the grant funds to provide subgrants to local programs to support the dissemination of primary and secondary prevention programs or initiatives.

“(F) REPORTS.—Each coalition receiving a grant under this paragraph shall submit a report to the Secretary at such time as the Secretary requires. Such report shall describe the activities that have been carried out with such grant funds and the effectiveness of such activities, and provide such additional information as the Secretary may require.

“(G) FEDERAL ACTIVITIES.—The Secretary may use a portion of the funds provided under this paragraph to provide primary and secondary prevention-focused training, technical assistance, and other support to coalitions described in subparagraph (B) or State or local entities that are in partnerships with such coalitions.

“(2) COOPERATIVE AGREEMENT FOR IMPLEMENTATION AND EVALUATION OF PRIMARY AND SECONDARY PREVENTION STRATEGIES.—

“(A) PURPOSE.—The Secretary shall enter into cooperative agreements with qualified State, territorial, and Tribal domestic violence coalitions that are in partnerships with entities carrying out local and culturally specific programs, to test, evaluate, or, as appropriate, scale up innovative domestic violence, dating violence, or family violence primary and secondary prevention strategies and models, particularly those serving culturally specific or traditionally underserved populations.

“(B) QUALIFICATION.—To be qualified to enter into a cooperative agreement under subsection (a)(2)(A)(ii), an organization shall be a State, territorial, or Tribal domestic violence coalition and include representatives of pertinent sectors of the local community, which may include—

“(i) health care providers and Tribal, State, or local health departments;

“(ii) the education community;

“(iii) a faith-based community;

“(iv) the juvenile justice system;

“(v) domestic violence, dating violence, and family violence service program advocates;

“(vi) public human service entities;

“(vii) business and civic leaders;

“(viii) child and youth-serving organizations;

“(ix) community-based organizations whose primary purpose is to provide culturally appropriate services to underserved populations, including racial and ethnic minority communities; and

“(x) other pertinent sectors.

“(C) **TERM.**—The Secretary shall enter into a cooperative agreement under this paragraph for a period of not more than 5 fiscal years.

“(D) **CONDITIONS ON PAYMENT.**—The provision of payments under a cooperative agreement under this paragraph shall be subject to—

“(i) annual approval by the Secretary; and

“(ii) the availability of appropriations for each fiscal year to make the payments.

“(E) **APPLICATIONS.**—An organization that desires to enter into a cooperative agreement under this paragraph shall submit to the Secretary an application, in such form and in such manner as the Secretary shall require, that—

“(i) identifies models and strategies to be tested and partner organizations who will be implementing programs to prevent domestic violence, dating violence, or family violence;

“(ii) demonstrates that the applicant has developed effective and collaborative relationships with diverse communities, including with organizations primarily serving racial and ethnic minority populations or other underserved populations;

“(iii) identifies other partners and sectors who will be engaged to meet the primary and secondary prevention goals;

“(iv) includes a description of the expected outcomes from the primary and secondary prevention activities and how the strategy is expected to achieve those outcomes;

“(v) describes the method to be used for identification and selection of project staff and a project evaluator;

“(vi) describes the method to be used for identification and selection of a project council consisting of representatives of the community sectors listed in subparagraph (B);

“(vii) demonstrates that the applicant has the capacity to carry out collaborative community initiatives to prevent domestic violence, dating violence, and family violence;

“(viii) describes the applicant's plans to evaluate the models and strategies it intends to implement, including demonstrating that the methods selected are rigorous;

“(ix) describes the applicant's existing capacity to collect and analyze data to monitor performance and support evaluation and other evidence-building activities or how they will use the grant to develop such capacity; and

“(x) contains such other information, agreements, and assurances as the Secretary may require.

“(F) **GEOGRAPHIC DISPERSION.**—The Secretary shall enter into cooperative agreements under this paragraph with organizations in States, territories, and Tribes geographically dispersed throughout the Nation.

“(G) **USE OF FUNDS.**—

“(i) **IN GENERAL.**—An organization that enters into a cooperative agreement under this paragraph shall use the funds made available through the agreement to establish, operate, and maintain implementation and evaluation of coordinated community response to reduce risk factors for domestic violence, dating violence, and family violence perpetration and enhance protective factors to promote positive development and healthy relationships and communities.

“(ii) **EVALUATION, MONITORING, ADMINISTRATION, AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE.**—The Secretary may use a portion of the funds provided under this paragraph for evaluation, monitoring, administration, and technical assistance described in subsection (a)(3) with respect to the prevention projects.

“(H) **REQUIREMENTS.**—In establishing and operating a project under this paragraph, an organization shall—

“(i) utilize evidence-informed primary and secondary prevention project planning;

“(ii) recognize and address the needs of underserved populations, including racial and ethnic minority groups, and individuals with disabilities;

“(iii) use not less than 30 percent or more than 50 percent of awarded funds to subcontract with local domestic violence programs or other community-based programs to develop and implement such projects;

“(iv) in the case of a new grantee, use the funds for up to 1 year for planning and capacity building without subcontracting as described in clause (iii); and

“(v) use up to 8 percent of the funds awarded under this paragraph to procure technical assistance from a list of providers approved by the Secretary and peer-to-peer technical assistance from other grantees under this paragraph.

“(I) **REPORTS.**—Each organization entering into a cooperative agreement under this paragraph shall submit a report to the Secretary at such time as shall be reasonably required by the Secretary. Such report shall describe activities that have been carried out with the funds made available through the agreement and the effectiveness of such activities, and provide such additional information as the Secretary may reasonably require. The Secretary shall make the evaluations received under this subparagraph publicly available on the Department of Health and Human Services internet website, and shall submit such reports to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions of the Senate and the Committee on Education and Labor of the House of Representatives.

“(C) **GRANTS TO EXPAND COMMUNITY-BASED PREVENTION.**—

“(1) **PROGRAM.**—The Secretary shall establish a grant program to expand the capacity of communities and systems to engage in effective primary and secondary prevention efforts.

“(2) **GRANTS.**—The Secretary may award grants to eligible entities through the program established under paragraph (1) for periods of not more than 4 years. If the Secretary determines that an entity has received such a grant and been successful in meeting the objectives of the grant application so submitted, the Secretary may renew the grant for 1 additional period of not more than 4 years.

“(3) **ELIGIBLE ENTITIES.**—To be eligible to receive a grant under this subsection, an entity shall—

“(A) be a private nonprofit, nongovernmental organization (which may include faith-based and charitable organizations) or a Tribal organization that is—

“(i) a community-based organization whose primary purpose is providing culturally specific services to racial and ethnic minority groups or other underserved populations; or

“(ii) a community-based organization with a program focused on serving youth or serving children and their parents or caregivers; and

“(B) have a demonstrated record of serving victims of domestic violence, dating violence, or family violence, or demonstrate a partnership with another organization that has such a record.

“(4) **APPLICATION.**—An entity seeking a grant under this subsection shall submit an application to the Secretary at such time, in such manner, and containing such information as the Secretary may reasonably require, including—

“(A) a description of how the entity will develop, expand, or replicate evidence-informed primary and secondary prevention strategies and approaches in their communities, including culturally and linguistically appropriate primary and secondary prevention programming;

“(B) documents that the entity meets all of the applicable requirements set forth in this subsection; and

“(C) demonstrates the ability to conduct appropriately the primary and secondary prevention activities described in this section.

“(5) **USE OF FUNDS.**—An entity that receives a grant under this subsection shall use the grant funds to—

“(A) build their organizational capacity and enhance their leadership of the organization within the community to promote community

engagement in and advancement of evidence-informed primary and secondary prevention of domestic violence, dating violence, or family violence;

“(B) promote strategic primary and secondary prevention partnership development, including between any of domestic violence programs and health programs, early childhood programs, economic support programs, schools, child welfare programs, workforce development, culturally specific community-based organizations, faith-based programs, community-based organizations serving Deaf individuals and individuals with disabilities, and youth programs;

“(C) support dissemination of primary and secondary prevention strategies and approaches to States, territories, Tribal organizations, and Tribes; and

“(D) use up to 5 percent of funds awarded under this subsection to procure technical assistance from a list of providers approved by the Secretary, from peer-to-peer technical assistance from other grantees under this section, or from both.

“(6) **TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE, EVALUATION, AND MONITORING.**—The Secretary may use a portion of the funds provided under this subsection for evaluation, monitoring, administration, and technical assistance with respect to the prevention projects.

“(7) **REPORTS AND EVALUATION.**—Each entity receiving a grant under this subsection shall submit a report to the Secretary at such time as shall be reasonably required by the Secretary. Such report shall describe the activities that have been carried out with such grant funds, contain an evaluation of the effectiveness of such activities, and provide such additional information as the Secretary may reasonably require.”

SEC. 18. ADDITIONAL GRANT PROGRAMS.

The Family Violence Prevention and Services Act (42 U.S.C. 10401 et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“SEC. 315. GRANTS FOR UNDERSERVED POPULATIONS.

“(a) **PURPOSE.**—It is the purpose of this section to provide grants to assist communities in mobilizing and organizing resources in support of effective and sustainable programs that will prevent and address domestic violence, dating violence, and family violence experienced by underserved populations.

“(b) **AUTHORITY TO AWARD GRANTS.**—The Secretary, acting through the Director of the Division of Family Violence Prevention and Services, shall award capacity building, implementation, and evaluation grants to eligible entities to assist in developing, implementing, and evaluating culturally and linguistically appropriate, community-driven strategies to prevent and address domestic violence, dating violence, and family violence in underserved populations.

“(c) **ELIGIBLE ENTITIES.**—To be eligible to receive a grant under this section, an entity shall—

“(1) with respect to the programs under subsections (d) and (e), be—

“(A) a population specific organization that has demonstrated experience and expertise in providing population specific services in the relevant underserved communities, or a population specific organization working in partnership with a victim service provider or domestic violence or sexual assault coalition; or

“(B) a victim service provider offering population-specific services for a specific underserved population; or

“(2) with respect to the program under subsection (f), be an eligible entity described in paragraph (1) that is working in collaboration with an entity specializing in evaluation with documented experience working with targeted underserved populations;

“(d) **CAPACITY BUILDING GRANTS.**—

“(1) **IN GENERAL.**—The Secretary shall award grants to eligible entities to support the capacity

building, planning, and development of programs for underserved communities that utilize community-driven intervention and prevention strategies that address the barriers to domestic violence services, raise awareness of domestic violence, dating violence, and family violence and promote community engagement in the prevention of domestic violence, dating violence, and family violence in targeted underserved populations. Such grants may be used to—

“(A)(i) expand the collaboration with community partners who can provide appropriate assistance to the targeted underserved populations that are represented by the eligible entity through the identification of additional partners, particularly among targeted underserved communities; and

“(ii) establish linkages with national, State, Tribal, or local public and private partners, which may include community health workers, advocacy organizations, and policy organizations;

“(B) establish community working groups;

“(C) conduct a needs assessment of targeted underserved populations to determine the barriers to access and factors contributing to such barriers, using input from targeted underserved communities;

“(D) participate in training and technical assistance sponsored by the Family Violence Prevention and Services program for program development, implementation, evaluation, and other programmatic issues;

“(E) use up to 5 percent of funds awarded under this subsection to procure technical assistance from a list of providers approved by the Family Violence Prevention and Services program;

“(F) identify promising intervention and prevention strategies;

“(G) develop a plan with the input of targeted underserved communities that includes strategies for—

“(i) implementing intervention and prevention strategies that have the greatest potential for addressing the barriers to accessing services, raising awareness of domestic violence, and promoting community engagement in the prevention of domestic violence, dating violence, and family violence within targeted underserved populations;

“(ii) identifying other sources of revenue and integrating current and proposed funding sources to ensure long-term sustainability of the program; and

“(iii) conducting performance measurement processes, including collecting data and measuring progress toward addressing domestic violence, dating violence, and family violence or raising awareness of domestic violence, dating violence, and family violence in targeted underserved populations; and

“(H) conduct an evaluation of the planning and development activities.

“(2) DURATION.—The period during which payments may be made under a grant under paragraph (1) shall not exceed 4 years, except where the Secretary determines that extraordinary circumstances exist.

“(e) IMPLEMENTATION GRANTS.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall award grants to eligible entities that have received a planning grant under subsection (d) or who already have demonstrated experience and expertise in providing population specific services in the relevant underserved communities to enable such entities to—

“(A) implement a plan including intervention services or prevention strategies to address the identified barrier or awareness issue or initiate the community engagement strategy for targeted underserved populations, in an effective and timely manner;

“(B) design and implement a plan to evaluate the program, including collecting data appropriate for monitoring performance of the program carried out under the grant;

“(C) analyze data consistent with the evaluation design, including collaborating with aca-

demic or other appropriate institutions for such analysis;

“(D) participate in training for the purpose of informing and educating other entities regarding the experiences and lessons learned from the project;

“(E) collaborate with appropriate partners to disseminate information gained from the project for the benefit of other domestic violence, dating violence, and family violence programs;

“(F) establish mechanisms with other public or private groups to maintain financial support for the program after the grant terminates;

“(G) develop policy initiatives for systems change to address the barriers or awareness issue;

“(H) develop and implement community engagement strategies;

“(I) maintain relationships with local partners and continue to develop new relationships with national and State partners; and

“(J) use up to 5 percent of funds awarded under this subsection to procure technical assistance from a list of providers approved by the Family Violence Prevention and Services program.

“(2) DURATION.—The Secretary shall award grants under this subsection for 4-year periods.

“(f) EVALUATION GRANTS.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary may award grants to eligible entities that have received an implementation grant under subsection (e) and that require additional assistance for the purpose of executing the proposed evaluation design, including developing the design, collecting and analyzing data (including process and outcome measures), and disseminating findings.

“(2) PRIORITY.—In awarding grants under this subsection, the Secretary shall give priority to—

“(A) entities that in previous funding cycles—

“(i) have received a grant under subsection (d); or

“(ii) established population specific organizations that have demonstrated experience and expertise in providing population-specific services in the relevant underserved communities programs; and

“(B) entities that incorporate best practices or build on successful models in their action plan, including the use of community advocates.

“(3) DURATION.—The period during which payments may be made under a grant under paragraph (1) shall not exceed 4 years, except where the Secretary determines that extraordinary circumstances exist.

“(g) SUPPLEMENT, NOT SUPPLANT.—Funds provided under this section shall be used to supplement and not supplant other Federal, State, and local public funds expended to provide services and activities that promote the purposes of this title.

“(h) TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE, EVALUATION, AND MONITORING.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—Of the funds appropriated under this section for each fiscal year—

“(A) up to 5 percent may be used by the Secretary for evaluation, monitoring, and other administrative costs under this section; and

“(B) up to 3 percent may be used by the Secretary for technical assistance.

“(2) TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE PROVIDED BY GRANTEEES.—The Secretary shall enable grantees to share best practices, evaluation results, and reports using the internet, conferences, and other pertinent information regarding the projects funded by this section, including the outreach efforts of the Family Violence Prevention and Services program.

“(3) REPORTS AND EVALUATION.—Each entity receiving funds under this section shall file a performance report at such times as requested by the Secretary describing the activities that have been carried out with such grant funds and providing such additional information as the Secretary may require.

“(i) ADMINISTRATIVE BURDENS.—The Secretary shall make every effort to minimize dupli-

cative or unnecessary administrative burdens on the grantees.

“SEC. 316. GRANTS TO ENHANCE CULTURALLY SPECIFIC SERVICES FOR RACIAL AND ETHNIC MINORITY POPULATIONS.

“(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—The Secretary shall establish a grant program to establish or enhance culturally specific services for victims of domestic violence, dating violence, and family violence from racial and ethnic minority populations.

“(b) PURPOSES.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—The purposes of the grant program under this section are to—

“(A) develop and support innovative culturally specific community-based programs to enhance access to shelter services or supportive services to further the purposes of domestic violence, dating violence, and family violence intervention and prevention for all victims of domestic violence, dating violence, and family violence from racial and ethnic minority populations who face obstacles to using more traditional services and resources;

“(B) strengthen the capacity and further the leadership development of individuals in racial and ethnic minority populations to address domestic violence, dating violence, and family violence in their communities; and

“(C) promote strategic partnership development and collaboration, including with health systems, early childhood programs, economic support programs, schools, child welfare, workforce development, domestic violence, dating violence, and family violence programs, other community-based programs, community-based organizations serving individuals with disabilities, faith-based programs, and youth programs, in order to further a public health approach to addressing domestic violence, dating violence, and family violence.

“(2) USE OF FUNDS.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall award grants to programs based in the targeted community to establish or enhance domestic violence, dating violence, and family violence intervention and prevention efforts that address distinctive culturally specific responses to domestic violence, dating violence, and family violence in racial and ethnic minority populations.

“(B) NEW PROGRAMS.—In carrying out this section, the Secretary may award initial planning and capacity building grants to eligible entities that are establishing new programs in order to support the planning and development of culturally specific programs.

“(C) COMPETITIVE BASIS.—The Secretary shall ensure that grants are awarded, to the extent practical, only on a competitive basis, and that a grant is awarded for a proposal only if the proposal has been recommended for such an award through a process of peer review.

“(D) TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE.—Up to 5 percent of funds appropriated under this section for a fiscal year shall be available for technical assistance to be used by the grantees to access training and technical assistance from organizations that have entered into a cooperative agreement with the Director to provide training and technical assistance regarding the provision of effective culturally specific, community-based services for racial and ethnic minority populations.

“(3) TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE AND TRAINING.—The Secretary shall enter into cooperative agreements or contracts with organizations having a demonstrated expertise in and whose primary purpose is addressing the development and provision of culturally specific, accessible, community-based services to victims of domestic violence, dating violence, and family violence from the targeted populations to provide training and technical assistance for grantees.

“(c) ELIGIBLE ENTITIES.—To be eligible for a grant under this section, an entity shall—

“(1) be a private nonprofit, nongovernmental organization that is—

“(A) a community-based organization whose primary purpose is providing culturally specific

services to victims of domestic violence, dating violence, and family violence from racial and ethnic minority populations; or

“(B) a community-based organization whose primary purpose is providing culturally specific services to individuals from racial and ethnic minority populations that can partner with an organization having demonstrated expertise in serving victims of domestic violence, dating violence, and family violence; and

“(2) have a board of directors and staffing with demonstrated expertise in serving racial and ethnic minority populations.

“(d) CULTURAL RESPONSIVENESS OF SERVICES.—The Secretary shall ensure that information and services provided pursuant to this section are provided in the language, educational, and cultural context that is most appropriate for the individuals for whom the information and services are intended, and that information is made available in accessible formats as appropriate.

“(e) GRANT PERIOD.—The Secretary shall award grants for a 4-year period, with a possible extension of another 2 years to further implement the projects under the grant.

“(f) NONEXCLUSIVITY.—Nothing in this section shall be interpreted to exclude linguistically and culturally specific community-based entities from applying for other sources of funding available under this title.

“(g) REPORTS.—Each entity receiving funds under this section shall file a performance report at such times as requested by the Secretary describing the activities that have been carried out with such grant funds and providing such additional information as the Secretary may require.

“(h) ADMINISTRATION, EVALUATION, AND MONITORING.—Of amounts made available to carry out this section, not more than 4 percent may be used by the Secretary for evaluation, monitoring, and other administrative costs under this section.

“(i) CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this section shall be construed to allow a grantee to limit services to victims of domestic violence, dating violence, or family violence on the basis of race or ethnicity.”

SEC. 19. ANALYSIS OF FEDERAL SUPPORT FOR FINANCIAL STABILITY AMONG SURVIVORS OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE, DATING VIOLENCE, AND FAMILY VIOLENCE.

Not later than 2 years after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Comptroller General of the United States shall conduct a study and issue a report that includes—

(1) a review of what is known about the number of survivors of domestic violence, dating violence, and family violence in the United States;

(2) statistical data, where available, for recent fiscal years, on the number of survivors described in paragraph (1);

(3) a description of the key Federal programs providing survivors described in paragraph (1) with financial and non-financial support;

(4) an analysis of the gaps in current Federal programs, in terms of benefit adequacy and benefit coverage for the population of survivors described in paragraph (1);

(5) a demographic analysis of the distribution of the gaps described in paragraph (4), for groups including racial and ethnic minorities, individuals with disabilities, tribal populations, and individuals who are geographically isolated;

(6) a review of challenges that could affect program utilization by the population of survivors described in paragraph (1); and

(7) an indication of the extent to which Federal agencies or departments currently administering programs described in paragraph (3) have taken steps to ensure that survivors of domestic violence, dating violence, and family violence have access to programs that will support their financial stability.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The bill, as amended, is debatable for 1 hour

equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Education and Labor or their respective designees.

The gentleman from Virginia (Mr. SCOTT) and the gentlewoman from North Carolina (Ms. FOXX) each will control 30 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Virginia.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. SCOTT of Virginia. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and insert extraneous materials on H.R. 2119.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Virginia?

There was no objection.

Mr. SCOTT of Virginia. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, I rise today to urge support for the bipartisan Family Violence Prevention and Services Improvement Act of 2021 introduced by the gentlewoman from Georgia (Mrs. MCBATH), the gentleman from Alaska (Mr. YOUNG), the gentlewoman from Wisconsin (Ms. MOORE), and the gentleman from New York (Mr. KATKO).

Before I continue, I want to encourage anyone struggling with intimate partner violence to reach out to the National Domestic Violence Hotline at 1-800-799-SAFE or the StrongHearts Native Helpline at 1-844-7NATIVE.

Madam Speaker, it is difficult to overstate the need to address intimate partner violence in this country. Roughly 1 in 4 women and nearly 1 in 10 men reported experiencing some sort of intimate partner violence.

These incidents often cause severe physical injuries that portend even graver consequences, including the tragic loss of life.

For survivors of violence, emotional trauma and intimate partner violence often last long after the physical injuries have healed, triggering lifelong struggles with disease and mental health challenges.

For decades, the Family Violence Prevention and Services Act has been a central pillar in our response to domestic violence, authorizing services like shelters and 24-hour domestic violence hotlines.

Regrettably, these programs have been technically expired since the end of 2015. Although funding has continued, updates to the law have been long overdue. For example, we know that the COVID-19 pandemic has increased the risk of intimate partner violence and restricted access to critical services for survivors.

H.R. 2119 strengthens our fight in this public health crisis by updating the Family Violence Prevention and Services Act in two important ways.

First, it prioritizes equity by expanding funding to reach communities that have disproportionately high rates of intimate partner violence but limited access to services.

Second, it invests more in prevention so we can avert the physical danger and emotional trauma that survivors experience before it occurs.

These updates represent the next steps we must take not only to support the survivors who need it most, but also to prevent intimate partner violence from harming our communities.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support the legislation, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. FOXX. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, I rise today in opposition to H.R. 2119, the Family Violence Prevention and Services Improvement Act.

A survey by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, CDC, estimated that one-third of all men and women are victims of domestic violence at some point in their life. In 2018, approximately 40 percent of female homicides in North Carolina were related to intimate partner violence. The 2020 statistics aren't any better.

□ 1230

COVID-19 and President Biden's failed economic policies have dealt our Nation government-mandated restrictions and economic challenges. It appears those negative outcomes have snowballed to exacerbate an even worse fallout.

Evidence suggests that in this pandemic environment, stress due to work, school, substance abuse, and financial struggles have added to more violence in the home. Especially hard-hit appear to be rural areas where job opportunities can be hard to find. Recent statistics show that domestic violence-related homicides have increased in my home State of North Carolina.

Domestic violence in any form is an evil that demands a strong response. That is why, in 1984, Congress enacted the Family Violence Prevention and Services Act, FVPSA, which authorizes programs to support victims of domestic violence and their dependents. These programs include grants to support domestic violence shelters and services and a national domestic violence hotline.

Additionally, FVPSA funds the CDC's DELTA program, which provides funding to State domestic violence coalitions to develop, test, and coordinate local prevention and education programs. Since FVPSA's enactment, Congress has worked in a bipartisan manner to reauthorize the bill. Sadly, Democrats are now using it as a vehicle to push left-wing priorities. This is disappointing.

Committee Republicans wanted to support a bipartisan bill. I strongly believe that FVPSA's history of bipartisanship must be continued. However, the Democrat bill before us puts special interest groups ahead of victims of domestic violence.

H.R. 2119 paves the way for taxpayer-supported abortions. Forcing the public to pay for abortions is morally repugnant and should not be allowed to

stand in this bill or any bill. Previous reauthorizations of the law included a prohibition preventing reimbursement for healthcare services, but this bill drops that prohibition.

The bill also tramples the rights of faith-based providers by forcing organizations to abandon their sincerely held religious beliefs or give up helping victims through these programs, meaning that fewer victims will be able to access vital services and care. Faith-based providers who offer critical care to survivors of domestic violence should not be obstructed from operating.

Additionally, this bill lacks common-sense accountability that is needed after years of Congress ignoring this program. We need to know what is going on with the program and the Republican substitute would ensure we have that information.

FVPSA is not an instrument for partisan policies, or it should not be, especially those that threaten religious liberties. That is why Republicans offered an amendment that includes a carefully focused set of reforms that act in the best interest of victims of family violence and the people who serve them. Specifically, it improves current law, ensuring that funds are focused on life-saving supportive services. Democrats opposed it in committee, and I am guessing they will oppose it on the floor.

Republicans recognize the importance of supporting survivors of domestic violence. We must understand that dealing with this issue is best done at the local level and government cannot always provide the answers. Local civic groups and faith-based providers are best positioned to provide aid and deliver it effectively.

Congress should support best practices and protect the providers closest to the victims seeking help. Pushing faith-based providers out of this important work—as the Democrat-led bill could do—does nothing to help continue the delivery of locally-driven support services for victims of domestic violence.

Madam Speaker, I encourage my colleagues to vote “no” on H.R. 2119, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. SCOTT of Virginia. Madam Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentlewoman from Georgia (Mrs. MCBATH), the lead sponsor of the legislation.

Mrs. MCBATH. Madam Speaker, I want to thank Chairman BOBBY SCOTT of the Education and Labor Committee and staff, and my colleagues that have joined me on this policy and lifesaving legislation for the diligence and the commitment towards keeping Americans safe and saving lives.

Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of the Family Violence Prevention and Services Improvement Act, a long overdue reauthorization of the Nation's oldest law providing Federal support to survivors of intimate partner violence. Known as FVPSA, this law is the primary source of Federal funding for in-

timate partner violence prevention and services and provides vital services for victims all over the United States.

This bill funds shelters, State domestic violence coalitions, a national domestic violence hotline, and national resource centers that offer technical assistance to service providers. Despite its pivotal role in combatting domestic violence, FVPSA has not been reauthorized since 2015. It is far past time that Congress acts to pass a comprehensive reauthorization of this vital law.

During this pandemic, we have seen a dramatic rise in the number of cases of family and domestic violence. While attempting to stay safe from the COVID-19 virus that has swept this country, many children and families were forced to face the violence that awaited them inside their own homes and further isolated them from their support systems.

Violence in the home can have a tragic and drastic effect on children, stunting their emotional and cognitive growth and affecting their performance in school and their social development. This early trauma can cause long-lasting effects in a person's life and impact their success as adults. We must make sure that our children and their families have the resources they need to prevent domestic violence and abuse.

I have seen too many families in my home State of Georgia suffer at the hands of domestic and family violence. We must protect these families and families all across the Nation.

This legislation has broad bipartisan support within both Chambers of Congress and from stakeholders on the front lines of combatting domestic violence in America. Our community partners recognize that this legislation is critical to protecting and supporting our families and our children.

The reauthorization makes key changes to current law, most importantly, by ensuring equitable access to resources for Native Tribes and Tribal coalitions, authorizing a Tribal domestic violence hotline, authorizing resource centers for Alaska Native and LGBTQ populations, expanding funding for prevention so that every State and coalition receives prevention resources, and authorizing grants for underserved populations and culturally specific services for racial and ethnic minority groups. It helps provide survivors a way up, a way out, and a way forward.

Some of my colleagues have argued that the LGBTQ anti-discrimination clause in this legislation will result in discrimination against religious organizations who provide services to victims of domestic violence. This could not be further from the truth.

Madam Speaker, I include in the RECORD a letter in support of this legislation from the Catholic Charities of the Archdiocese of Chicago.

THE CATHOLIC CHARITIES,
ARCHDIOCESE OF CHICAGO,
Chicago, IL, October 15, 2021.

Rep. NANCY PELOSI,
Speaker of the House, House of Representatives
Washington, DC.

Rep. BOBBY SCOTT,
Chairman, House Committee on Education & Labor, House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

Rep. STENY HOYER,
Majority Leader, House of Representatives
Washington, DC.

Rep. KEVIN MCCARTHY,
Republican Leader, House of Representatives
Washington, DC.

DEAR SPEAKER PELOSI, MAJORITY LEADER HOYER, CHAIRMAN SCOTT, AND REPUBLICAN LEADER MCCARTHY: Catholic Charities is one of the largest social services providers in the Midwest, and I am honored to serve as its Chief Program Officer.

For 104 years, Catholic Charities has served and accompanied anyone in need in Greater Chicago. Every year, Charities' helps nearly 200 survivors of domestic violence and those at high risk through emergency shelter, safety planning, counseling, legal services, and transitional housing. Our wrap-around services and partnerships help survivors and in many cases their children improve stability and restore security.

Pre-pandemic, we knew that people experiencing domestic violence in Illinois were 95% women, 55% Black, and 13% Latinx. Forty-three percent resided in Chicago and 40% were low-income.

The survivors we serve at Catholic Charities Chicago face staggering challenges. One hundred percent live below the federal poverty line. They come to us as survivors of intergenerational trauma. They fear losing their children. They often have prolonged exposure to substance use and are experiencing homelessness or housing instability. Almost universally, they are in poor physical and emotional health.

Survivors are often isolated due to cultural factors, language barriers, lack of familial support, and lack of awareness of their lawful protections. Moreover, they have inadequate support once they leave the abusive situation.

It is often the church, and Catholic Charities, to which survivors turn. The role of trusted, faith-based providers in this service arena is profound.

COVID-19 has only compounded the struggles faced by survivors. Since the pandemic began, the Illinois Domestic Violence Hotline reports a 15% increase in calls and a 2,000% increase in text messages requesting help. Additional burdens include financial stress, unemployment, isolation, increased family conflict, and deepening mental health issues. For persons experiencing domestic abuse, lockdowns and other COVID restrictions have forced them to spend more time with their abuser and less time with their support networks, increasing survivors' difficulty trying to flee.

A grim reality is that flight from an abusive situation often leaves survivors without a place to call home. In response, Catholic Charities operates two transitional housing programs for domestic violence survivors. While families are in a safe environment, Charities supports them on their journey toward healing and recovery with a long-term goal of securing permanent housing and stable employment. We offer free legal services including facilitating orders of protection and court representation in matters of child support and custody.

Although survivors may reside with us for up to two years, families typically transition after 12 to 14 months. Once a one-year housing agreement is secured, Charities arranges

for the family to move into its new home. With Charities support, survivors arrive with a truckload of furniture, household supplies and clothing, and often with savings between \$2,000 and \$3,000.

Most important is their increased self-sufficiency and their deep connection to a supportive, faith-based community. Our presence continues in many survivors' lives through after care programming. For instance, past residents attend support groups, in English and Spanish. Survivors continue coming to us for food, clothing, school supplies, and other necessities.

Even through COVID, 100% of the survivors we have served remained in stable permanent housing. Prior to COVID, 68% sustained full-time employment; today employment is an ongoing struggle. Moreover, since the pandemic, Charities has seen a 25% increase in survivors coming back to us for basic necessities. Some may not have worked with our team in years—but our doors remain open.

This past winter, we began offering new services for survivors of domestic violence on the Westside of Chicago, where African American and Latinx communities have been hardest hit by COVID. Our staff offer trauma-informed counseling and intensive case management. We are collaborating with churches, hospitals, and others to expand access to free, confidential services for survivors. Together we are helping people regain control of their lives and begin their healing process.

Catholic Charities fulfills the Church's role in the mission of charity to anyone in need by providing compassionate, competent and professional services that strengthen and support individuals, families and communities based on the value and dignity of human life.

That's why the FVPSA Re-Authorization Act of 2021 (H.R. 2119) is so important to Catholic Charities and to survivors in faith communities all across the country. Our shelters and healing recovery programs help survivors rebuild their lives with hope and dignity.

Thank you for your leadership and the Committee's work to eradicate gender-based violence through the bipartisan Family Violence Prevention and Services Act (FVPSA), H.R. 2119. Catholic Charities endorses H.R. 2119 which will provide core supports and enhance comprehensive responses to domestic violence and urges Members to vote YES on final passage. FVPSA provides critical support for shelters, coalitions, training and technical assistance centers, children's services, emergency response hotlines, supportive services, and prevention initiatives.

We must continue to consider the ripple effect violence imposes on the health and well-being of IPV survivors. Access to resources and continuous supports can be a turning point in a survivor's journey towards healing and living free from violence. Your continued leadership in the passage of this bill is an action of service that responds to those needs in trauma informed and culturally responsive ways.

Thank you again for your leadership on behalf of survivors, their families, and their communities around the country.

Sincerely,

AMI NOVORYTA,
Chief Program Officer,
Catholic Charities of
the Archdiocese of
Chicago.

Mrs. MCBATH. Since coming to Congress, I have focused on protecting the children and families of Georgia and everyone all across this Nation, along with children and families throughout

this great Nation that we all serve here today.

Working in close partnership with local, State, and Tribal leadership, this bipartisan legislation would reauthorize and expand funding for programs focused on preventing family and domestic violence, while also protecting its survivors.

I am so proud of this legislation and I am hopeful that it is one that we can all support. We must come together to support this law, recognizing that family and domestic violence can affect all Americans, no matter where they come from. Domestic violence and family violence is not a partisan issue.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentlewoman has expired.

Mr. SCOTT of Virginia. Madam Speaker, I yield an additional 1 minute to the gentlewoman from Georgia.

Mrs. MCBATH. Madam Speaker, domestic violence is not a partisan issue. Family violence is not a partisan issue; it is a public health crisis.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues everywhere, Republicans and Democrats, to support the Family Violence Prevention and Services Improvement Act by voting "yes" on H.R. 2119.

Ms. FOXX. Madam Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. GOOD).

Mr. GOOD of Virginia. Person Speaker, I rise today in strong opposition to H.R. 2119.

The other side of the aisle claims that this would help families, but instead, it would devastate them. The bill would coerce faith-based providers, as the gentlewoman from North Carolina has already said, to violate their deeply held beliefs or stop their work altogether.

This bill would redefine the definition of sex, and it inserts gender identity language into U.S. Code. Isn't that the objective of this administration, this majority, to force our faith-based providers out of business and to redefine sex and to change the identification of gender?

My colleagues on the other side claim they want to protect the family, but instead, they have chosen to attack the very bedrock of our country—the moral principles and the traditional family that hold our families and communities together.

In fact, nearly everything that plagues our society can be attributed to a failure to follow God's laws for morality and His rules for and definition of marriage and family.

The very name of this bill is steeped in irony—the Family Violence Prevention and Services Improvement Act—as it would truly inflict more violence on unborn babies' lives and force taxpayers to fund the murder of unborn life; again, consistent with the goals and objectives of this administration and this Democrat majority.

This would be a bad bill without its attack on the unborn. This would be a bad bill without its dangerous sexual

orientation and gender identity provisions, or SOGI. This is a bad bill because it spends over a billion dollars more in expansive and intrusive government. Violence is already illegal. We Republicans are against it in all forms. This is a matter for local and State law enforcement.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to vote against this bill, and I will be doing so.

Mr. SCOTT of Virginia. Madam Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from Oregon (Ms. BONAMICI), the chair of the Subcommittee on Civil Rights and Human Services.

Ms. BONAMICI. Madam Speaker, I rise in strong support of H.R. 2119, the bipartisan Family Violence Prevention and Services Improvement Act. As policymakers, we have an obligation to do all we can to address the domestic violence epidemic and to support survivors.

In 2021, the annual Domestic Violence Counts Report from the National Network to End Domestic Violence, found that more than 76,000 adults and children nationwide received potentially lifesaving services from emergency shelters and hotlines in one 24-hour period. Tragically, during that same day, more than 11,000 survivors' requests could not be fulfilled because of a lack of resources. That is unacceptable.

We must better fulfill our responsibility to the millions of survivors who carry the trauma of experiencing domestic violence, and whose safety and well-being depends on access to these services.

There is a clear need to update and strengthen our Federal programs to prevent intimate partner violence and better serve survivors. This critical reauthorization includes a much-needed investment to increase funding for the Family Violence and Prevention Services Act, which will help close national resource gaps.

Additionally, communities of color, LGBTQ individuals, and people with disabilities face disproportionate rates of intimate partner violence while too often having limited access to services.

Importantly, this bill will make sure that resources do reach culturally-specific programs and community-based organizations that are better equipped to serve the needs of survivors who face historic violence and systemic inequities.

As chair of the Civil Rights and Human Services Subcommittee, I was honored to hold a hearing that examined evidence-based solutions to prevent and end domestic violence. Passing this legislation takes a critical step in fulfilling our obligation to eradicate intimate partner violence wherever and whenever it occurs.

Madam Speaker, I thank Congresswoman MCBATH and Chairman SCOTT for their leadership in working to update this important legislation to keep individuals and families safe, and I urge all of my colleagues to support the bill.

Madam Speaker, I include in the RECORD letters in support of the bill from the National Resource Center on Domestic Violence and the National Network to End Domestic Violence.

NATIONAL RESOURCE
CENTER ON DOMESTIC VIOLENCE,
Harrisburg, PA, September 20, 2021.

Rep. NANCY PELOSI,
Speaker of the House, House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

Rep. BOBBY SCOTT,
Chairman, House Committee on Education &
Labor, House of Representatives, Wash-
ington, DC.

Rep. STENY HOYER,
Majority Leader, House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

Rep. KEVIN MCCARTHY,
Republican Leader, House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

DEAR SPEAKER PELOSI, MAJORITY LEADER HOYER, CHAIRMAN SCOTT, AND REPUBLICAN LEADER MCCARTHY: Thank you for your leadership and the Committee's work to eradicate gender-based violence through the bipartisan Family Violence Prevention and Services Act (FVPSA), H.R. 2119. The National Resource Center on Domestic Violence (NRC DV) endorses H.R. 2119 which will provide core supports and enhance comprehensive responses to domestic violence and urges Members to vote YES on final passage. FVPSA provides critical support for shelters, coalitions, training and technical assistance centers, children's services, emergency response hotlines, and prevention initiatives.

In addition to its broader systems impact, for over 25 years FVPSA has been a critical resource to NRC DV's efforts to provide training, technical assistance, and resource development. Through programming such as the National Capacity Building Center on Safe and Supportive Housing for Domestic Violence Survivors and web resource repositories such as VAWAnet, which receives 300,000 site visits per day—an average of 800 visits per day from 210 countries and territories around the world, NRC DV can lead innovative and equitable solutions that address the housing needs of survivors and resource needs of organizations serving them.

FVPSA also supports NRC DV's work to prevent domestic violence through the PreventIPV Project. This project enhances the capacity of state/territory domestic violence coalitions and community-based domestic violence programs to advance a comprehensive national prevention agenda and broaden support for the full implementation of the agenda at the national, state, territory, and local levels. Additionally, the platform provides communities with access to an inventory of searchable tools and materials utilized and developed by prevention experts from across the country.

Finally, FVPSA supports NRC DV's work to support the facilitation, coordination, and strategic collaboration amongst the Domestic Violence Resource Network (DVRN). The DVRN informs and strengthens domestic violence intervention and prevention efforts at the individual, community, and society levels through a network of two national resource centers, four special issue resource centers, three culturally specific resource centers, five emerging issue resource centers, and the National Domestic Violence Hotline. These examples are only a minor representation of the ways FVPSA supports the work of NRC DV and enhances the impact of on the ground advocacy efforts.

As you lead the efforts to pass H.R. 2119, Family Violence Prevention and Services Improvements Act, we thank you again for your leadership on behalf of survivors, their

families, and their communities around the country.

Sincerely,

SHENNA MORRIS, M.A.,
Director of Policy, Na-
tional Resource Cen-
ter on Domestic Vio-
lence.

NATIONAL NETWORK TO END
DOMESTIC VIOLENCE,
Washington, DC, September 27, 2021.

Rep. NANCY PELOSI,
Speaker of the House, House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

Rep. BOBBY SCOTT,
Chairman, House Committee on Education &
Labor, House of Representatives, Wash-
ington, DC.

Rep. STENY HOYER,
Majority Leader, House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

Rep. KEVIN MCCARTHY,
Republican Leader, House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

DEAR SPEAKER PELOSI, MAJORITY LEADER HOYER, CHAIRMAN SCOTT, AND REPUBLICAN LEADER MCCARTHY: On behalf of our 56 member state and territorial domestic violence coalitions, their more than 2,000 local programs, and the millions of victims they serve, the National Network to End Domestic Violence (NNEDV) commends the Education and Labor Committee for passage of the bipartisan Family Violence Prevention and Services Improvement Act (FVPSA), H.R. 2119. H.R. 2119 would bolster existing FVPSA programs and increase authorized funding, while expanding access to tribes, tribal coalitions working to end domestic violence, culturally specific programs, and other underserved communities. We write today to express NNEDV's strong support for the bill as reported out of Committee and to urge all Members to vote yes on final passage.

FVPSA is at the heart of our nation's response to domestic violence services and supports lifesaving services including emergency shelters, crisis hotlines, counseling, legal assistance, and prevention education for communities throughout the United States, American Indian and Alaska Native communities, and U.S. territories. First authorized in 1984 and administered by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, FVPSA is the only federal funding source dedicated to domestic violence shelters and programs. FVPSA expired in 2015 and must be reauthorized with key enhancements in order to meet the growing needs of survivors.

Over 1,500 local, public, private, nonprofit, and faith-based organizations domestic violence programs rely on FVPSA-funding to keep their doors open to more than 1.3 million victims seeking safety each year. NNEDV's 15th Annual Domestic Violence Counts reports that on just one day in 2020, 76,525 domestic violence victims and their children received essential services ranging from shelter to counseling to legal advocacy. However, on that same day, 11,047 requests for services went unmet due to lack of resources. Many communities and tribes currently have very limited access to FVPSA funds. H.R. 2119 would bolster existing FVPSA programs and increase authorized funding, while expanding access to tribes, tribal coalitions working to end domestic violence, culturally specific programs, and other underserved communities. It is vital that access to FVPSA funds be expanded through the passage of this bill.

The COVID-19 pandemic has disproportionately affected survivors of domestic violence, dating violence, and family violence. Survivors are at risk in a time of heightened economic, health, familial, and emotional

trauma. Direct service providers are also grappling with the unprecedented challenge of housing survivors and providing life-saving services while following distance and separation protocols. The improvements made in this bill will greatly help meet the needs of survivors in the current crisis and beyond.

The important improvements in H.R. 2119 reflect the priorities of the domestic violence field and the diverse needs of survivors. These improvements include:

Bolstering and investing in lifesaving core victim services and shelters;

Expanding support for and access to culturally specific programs by authorizing a new grant program to provide enhanced access to services for racial and ethnic minority populations;

Strengthening the capacity of Indian tribes to exercise their sovereign authority to more fully respond to domestic violence in their communities by increasing resources for tribes, authorizing funding for tribal coalitions, and authorizing the currently funded Alaska Native Women's Resource Center;

Meaningfully investing in domestic violence prevention by increasing support for evidence-informed prevention projects and funding new initiatives that bring these approaches to more communities across the country;

Creating a new underserved populations grant program; and

Increasing the funding authorization level to respond to very low per-program funding levels and adjusting the current formula to increase access to FVPSA funds for programs not currently funded.

The bipartisan Family Violence Prevention and Services Improvement Act (H.R. 2119) provides meaningful investments in and expanded support for lifesaving domestic violence shelters and services, including prevention, throughout the country. NNEDV strongly endorses H.R. 2119 as reported out of Committee and urges all Members to vote yes on final passage.

Sincerely,

DEBORAH J. VAGINS,
NNEDV President and CEO.

□ 1245

Ms. FOXX. Madam Speaker, I yield such time as she may consume to the gentlewoman from Illinois (Mrs. MILLER).

Mrs. MILLER of Illinois. Madam Speaker, I cannot in good conscience support legislation that opens the door to Federal dollars being used to harm our most vulnerable—the unborn.

Current law prohibits Federal funding from being used to pay for reimbursements for medical services while still allowing domestic violence victims to obtain referrals to have their healthcare needs met. This prohibition, coupled with the longstanding Hyde amendment included in annual appropriations, has long been supported by Democrats, including President Biden.

This precedent ensures that tax dollars under this law do not pay for abortion services either directly or indirectly.

Sadly, committee Democrats are proposing to strike this prohibition from the law. Along with their public intentions to strike the Hyde amendment, I am concerned that this bill could lead to taxpayer dollars being used to fund abortions instead.

My amendment would have maintained current law and made clear that

FVPSA funds cannot be used for abortion services or abortion referrals. This will ensure that even as Democrats make an extreme push to repeal Hyde, these funds will not be used for such services.

A Marist Poll from earlier this year indicated that 58 percent of Americans opposed taxpayer funding of abortion—or we could say inducement for women to have abortions. We should not force taxpayers to fund services that violate their strongly held beliefs. This amendment ensures that this does not occur.

Madam Speaker, I strongly urge my colleagues to support this amendment.

Mr. SCOTT of Virginia. Madam Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from North Carolina (Ms. MANNING), who is a distinguished member of the Committee on Education and Labor.

Ms. MANNING. Madam Speaker, I include in the RECORD a letter of support from Jewish Women International.

JEWISH WOMEN INTERNATIONAL,
Washington, DC, October 8th, 2021.

Rep. NANCY PELOSI,
Speaker of the House, House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

Rep. BOBBY SCOTT,
Chairman, House Committee on Education &
Labor, House of Representatives, Wash-
ington, DC.

Rep. STENY HOYER,
Majority Leader, House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

Rep. KEVIN MCCARTHY,
Republican Leader, House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

DEAR SPEAKER PELOSI, MAJORITY LEADER HOYER, CHAIRMAN SCOTT, AND REPUBLICAN LEADER MCCARTHY: Jewish Women International (JWI) writes to urge the House to vote yes on the final passage of the Family Violence Prevention and Services Improvements Act (FVPSA), H.R. 2119 which provides essential support for domestic violence shelters and programs.

The core funding provided by FVPSA supports more than 1,500 local public, private, nonprofit, and faithbased organizations and programs and over 240 Tribes and Tribal organizations in their response to the urgent needs of over 1.3 million domestic violence victims and their children. This act also creates a new underserved populations grant program which will enable these groups to receive services from culturally specific programs that they are more likely to seek assistance from and that can better meet their needs.

JWI understands that FVSPA (H.R. 2119) clarifies that discrimination based on sexual orientation or gender identity is prohibited under the law. This is in line with existing law. JWI strongly and urgently is in support of the non-discrimination clarification included in H.R. 2119.

JWI's work focuses on the nexus of faith and domestic violence. As the convener of the National Collaborative of Jewish Domestic Violence Programs, the Clergy Taskforce on Domestic Abuse in the Jewish Community, and the Interfaith Coalition Against Sexual and Domestic Violence, JWI is well aware of the critical supports provided by faith communities to survivors and their children. Our 2021 National Needs Assessment on Domestic Abuse in the Jewish Community confirms that survivors seek domestic violence services that are inclusive of their religious traditions and that maintain their connection to their existing religious community.

JWI understands that FVSPA (H.R. 2119) clarifies that discrimination based on sexual orientation or gender identity is prohibited under the law. This is in line with existing law. JWI strongly and urgently is in support of the non-discrimination clarification included in H.R. 2119. Our deeply held religious values mandate treating all people with dignity and respect and providing all survivors with the services they require.

We urge the House to pass the full FVPSA to avoid failing the more than a million survivors and children who rely on these programs and ensure their needs are met.

Sincerely,

MEREDITH JACOBS, CEO,
Jewish Women International.

Ms. MANNING. Madam Speaker, I rise today to express my strong support for the reauthorization of the Family Violence Prevention and Services Improvement Act. This act was the first Federal law to provide resources for survivors of domestic violence and remains the primary source of funding for shelters.

This critical legislation hasn't been reauthorized since 2010, leaving vital programs like crisis counseling and safety planning underfunded and outdated. In North Carolina, a staggering 35 percent of women and 30 percent of men experience intimate partner violence or stalking. COVID-19 has only further increased intimate partner violence rates and has put a strain on services survivors urgently need.

No individual should have to endure the trauma of domestic violence. We must ensure victims have access to the support and resources necessary for their safety and well-being. We cannot turn our backs on our neighbors in need. During this Domestic Violence Awareness Month, I urge my colleagues to join me in reauthorizing this important act.

Ms. FOXX. Madam Speaker, I yield 1½ minutes to the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. BOST), who is the ranking member of the Armed Services Committee.

Mr. BOST. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman for yielding.

Madam Speaker, preventing domestic violence and supporting survivors should never be a partisan issue. Unfortunately, this bill makes it one.

First, by removing the prohibition on reimbursements for healthcare services, my colleagues across the aisle would allow for Federal funding from this bill to be used to pay for abortion services.

Secondly, it includes provisions that will effectively bar faith-based organizations from participating in these domestic violence prevention and survivor support programs. These organizations play a vitally important role in providing support to women, children, and families who are in need.

We should be providing survivors with as many lifelines as we can, not alienating care providers based on their religious beliefs.

Madam Speaker, I urge a "no" vote on this bill to protect the lives of the unborn and request we revisit a clean reauthorization of this legislation.

Mr. SCOTT of Virginia. Madam Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. MRVAN) who is a distinguished member of the Committee on Education and Labor.

Mr. MRVAN. Madam Speaker, I thank Chairman SCOTT for this time.

Madam Speaker, throughout my career, I have witnessed the direct, positive impact of programs and shelters such as the St. Jude House in Crown Point, Indiana, and the Haven House in Hammond, Indiana, which provide hope and resources for survivors and help prevent and protect against domestic violence. That is why I rise today in strong support of H.R. 2119, the Family Violence Prevention Act and Services Improvement Act.

The increase in domestic partner violence is alarming, particularly as many individuals have lost valuable resources to aid them due to the pandemic and are forced to remain in close quarters with their abusers. As an administrator of emergency assistance for 15 years, I remain deeply concerned about the mental, physical, and emotional trauma survivors and their children endure.

As one of the most effective Federal investments in preventing domestic violence, Congress must pass this measure to reauthorize and improve family violence and prevention service programs.

Madam Speaker, I appreciate the leadership of Chairman SCOTT, Representative MCBATH, and the Education and Labor Committee, and I encourage my colleagues to support this measure.

Ms. FOXX. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, currently the Secretary of HHS has unimpeded authority to create resource centers under FVPSA that are meant to provide victims of domestic violence with help. Unfortunately, the number of resource centers has grown in recent years without the public's knowledge. A brief look at the websites of these organizations reveals that a number of these centers are using taxpayer money to promote a progressive ideology on gender and sexuality instead of simply supporting victims of domestic violence. Taxpayers deserve to know the mission and purpose of these resource centers and whether they are effective.

The Republican substitute requires the Secretary to provide notice to Congress before creating additional resource centers. Additionally, it requires the Government Accountability Office to issue a report on the effectiveness of these resource centers and provide recommendations for improvements on how they can do a better job delivering services to victims.

Madam Speaker, money is scarce and getting scarcer, and we need to know that taxpayer dollars are being spent wisely.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. SCOTT of Virginia. Madam Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from Pennsylvania (Ms. WILD),

who is a distinguished member of the Committee on Education and Labor.

Ms. WILD. Madam Speaker, I rise in support of the bipartisan Family Violence Prevention and Services Improvement Act of 2021, and, quite honestly, it is just mind-boggling to me that anybody could find anything to criticize about this bill.

Since it was signed into law four decades ago, the Family Violence Prevention and Services Improvement Act has remained the main source of Federal funding for the domestic violence shelters in which so many of the most vulnerable people in our society find safety.

Despite the progress that we have made in this country in acknowledging the scourge of domestic violence, Congress has not provided the necessary resources to keep pace with this crisis. This bill would reauthorize programs that have not been fully funded in more than a decade, since 2010—programs that are a literal lifeline for all those who are facing domestic violence across the country.

Domestic violence affects millions of Americans. According to the Centers for Disease Control, around one in five homicide victims across our Nation are killed by an intimate partner, and approximately one in every five women and one in every seven men in the United States will experience major physical violence from an intimate partner at some point in their lives.

Madam Speaker, we must pass this critical legislation.

Ms. FOXX. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, victims of domestic violence should not lose important faith-based assistance simply because bureaucrats in Washington don't share the same beliefs. Our freedom of religion is the number one freedom outlined in the Bill of Rights, and yet our friends often on the other side of the aisle seem to forget that and want to trample on that right. Faith-based providers have helped victims of domestic violence for years, and they should not be forced to abandon their mission because progressives want to use taxpayer resources to promote a progressive ideology on gender and sexuality.

As we learned from our witness at a hearing on this program, sometimes victims need to hear from faith leaders to feel really safe and able to get help. We should not jeopardize that lifeline.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. SCOTT of Virginia. Madam Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from North Carolina (Ms. ADAMS), who is the chair of the Subcommittee on Workforce Protections.

Ms. ADAMS. Madam Speaker, I rise today to speak in strong support of reauthorizing the Family Violence Protection and Services Improvement Act. As a survivor of intimate partner violence, I can tell you that this piece of legislation is so very important.

For 37 years the bipartisan Family Violence Prevention and Services Act

has supported survivors of domestic violence and their children. FVPSA helps local governments and service providers prevent violence. It protects families and victims in their most vulnerable moments. This time around, FVPSA has strong components of culturally specific programs, underscoring the sad truth: that victims from all communities need support.

This reauthorization comes at a critical time for State and local organizations in this space. The COVID-19 pandemic has not only led to an increase in domestic violence, it has also led to budget cuts for many organizations which work to combat violence.

Whether it is in the House of Representatives or the house next door or my house, we must always speak out against the harmful effects of violence, especially against women.

Madam Speaker, let's pass this bill. We will keep working for a future free from domestic violence and intimate partner violence.

Ms. FOXX. Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. SCOTT of Virginia. Madam Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from Illinois (Ms. NEWMAN).

Ms. NEWMAN. Madam Speaker, I rise today on behalf of America's survivors of domestic violence, millions of whom live in every corner of this country and every single congressional district represented here today.

Madam Speaker, I am proud to vote to pass the Family Violence Prevention and Services Improvement Act so that we can expand support, protection, and prevention for these survivors.

But we must do more. In a recent survey of domestic violence service providers, 90 percent reported increased demand for mental health services; however, only 12 percent of respondents said that their program is very prepared to meet the needs of adult survivors with more severe or disabling mental health challenges.

We need help with mental healthcare in this country. I don't think that is a secret to anybody. That is why my amendment would ensure domestic violence coalitions can partner with mental health and substance abuse providers for domestic violence programs.

By passing this amendment, we can provide survivors with the mental health support they need and deserve, especially those from underserved communities, including: racial and ethnic minorities, people with disabilities, seniors, and youth.

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Ms. FOXX. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, the Democrats' bill strikes a current law provision that requires certain grant recipients to provide a non-Federal match for the taxpayer dollars they receive under FVPSA.

Madam Speaker, I agree with my colleagues who have indicated that fund-

ing for domestic violence is not a Federal responsibility. It is a State and local responsibility. The 10th Amendment of the Constitution said if their responsibilities were not outlined in the Constitution for the Federal Government to do, then those responsibilities were left to the States and to the people themselves.

However, I am a realist. The Federal Government stepped into this space, in a bipartisan manner, many, many years ago. So, taxpayers paying taxes at the Federal level have been supporting these programs for a long time. However, it is appropriate that there be a local match for this to show that local people have an interest in these programs and believe they should be supported.

Furthermore, Democrats are refusing to acknowledge that we are nearly \$30 trillion in debt and going up in debt quickly, going down the tubes quickly. Their radical taxing and spending spree is intended to create the largest Federal Government expansion since the New Deal. Frankly, many of them brag about this, which is unbelievable to me.

But Republicans are committed to ensuring taxpayer dollars are used efficiently and effectively. That is why the Republican substitute amendment and my amendment ensure the important non-Federal match provision under FVPSA remains in place. We need some local skin in the game.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. SCOTT of Virginia. Madam Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from Pennsylvania (Ms. DEAN).

Ms. DEAN. Madam Speaker, I thank the chairman for yielding.

Domestic violence diminishes us all, and we all have a role to play to prevent abuse, save lives, and protect victims, which is why I stand in strong support of my colleague and friend Congresswoman MCBATH's Family Violence Prevention and Services Improvement Act.

This thoughtful legislation will expand funding for lifesaving services, such as emergency shelter, a crisis hotline, counseling, and legal assistance. It is focused on protecting survivors and preventing domestic violence.

The need for safe spaces is in desperate demand. This need has only increased with the pandemic. Abusers are now leveraging circumstances to exert new power and control tactics, like withholding information about COVID-19 and preventing access to medical care.

Our work must match this uniquely challenging time, and I believe this legislation does just that.

Recently, I visited Laurel House, a domestic violence nonprofit organization in my district, and I think of how this bill would support their mission.

Madam Speaker, I thank Representative MCBATH. This legislation will save lives.

Ms. FOXX. Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. SCOTT of Virginia. Madam Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. GREEN).

Mr. GREEN of Texas. And still I rise, Madam Speaker. And I thank the chairman, Chairman SCOTT, for the opportunity to be heard.

Madam Speaker, I support this legislation because, on any given night or day, in 2020, around 11,000 requests for domestic violence services went unmet, and this was due to a lack of resources. We have the resources; they are just not getting to the people.

This is what we can do to make a difference in the lives of 11,000 people. I will do what I can. I support the legislation.

Ms. FOXX. Madam Speaker, I continue to reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. SCOTT of Virginia. Madam Speaker, I include in the RECORD a Statement of Administration Policy in support of the legislation.

STATEMENT OF ADMINISTRATION POLICY

H.R. 2119—FAMILY VIOLENCE PREVENTION AND SERVICES IMPROVEMENT ACT OF 2021—REP. MCBATH, D-GA, AND 83 COSPONSORS

The Administration strongly supports House passage of H.R. 2119, the Family Violence Prevention and Services Improvement Act of 2021. Congress first enacted the Family Violence Prevention and Services Act (FVPSA) in 1984 to provide resources to address domestic violence as a public health issue and to support life-saving services and prevention programs throughout the nation. FVPSA, last reauthorized in 2010, allocates funding to states and territories that reaches over 1,500 domestic violence shelters and services programs, as well as funding for over 240 tribes and tribal organizations, to address and prevent domestic violence and dating violence. FVPSA also provides funding for a network of state and territorial domestic violence coalitions, the National Domestic Violence Hotline, and national technical assistance providers that provide training and capacity building to ensure that vital services and support are available to individuals experiencing domestic violence and their children. Additionally, FVPSA funds the DELTA program, which provides funds to design, implement, and evaluate innovative domestic violence and dating violence prevention models.

As a result of FVPSA funding, each year approximately 1.3 million survivors receive critical services such as emergency shelter, crisis counseling, safety planning, assistance in seeking an order of protection, and assistance recovering from financial abuse and addressing housing insecurity. Nonetheless, research demonstrates that the need for services continues to outpace availability and many survivors are unable to access critical services and support. Furthermore, the COVID-19 pandemic has exacerbated economic insecurity, increased isolation, and compounded barriers faced by victims and survivors in seeking safety and stability, particularly for those from historically marginalized communities.

H.R. 2119 is a bipartisan bill that will authorize increased funding to strengthen existing services while expanding access to tribes and tribal coalitions, culturally-specific programs, and other underserved communities. It will also expand investments in domestic violence prevention by increasing support for existing evidence-based, community projects and by funding new initiatives to reach more communities nationwide. The

Administration urges swift passage of this legislation.

Mr. SCOTT of Virginia. Madam Speaker, I include in the RECORD a letter from the family violence prevention working group, a coalition of national organizations working on domestic violence issues.

SEPTEMBER 20, 2021.

Rep. NANCY PELOSI,
Speaker of the House, House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

Rep. STENY HOYER,
Majority Leader, House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

Rep. BOBBY SCOTT,
Chairman, House Committee on Education & Labor, House of Representatives, Wash-
ington, DC.

Rep. KEVIN MCCARTHY,
Republican Leader, House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

DEAR SPEAKER PELOSI, MAJORITY LEADER HOYER, CHAIRMAN SCOTT, and REPUBLICAN LEADER MCCARTHY: The undersigned organizations thank the Committee for passage of the Amendment in the Nature of a Substitute (ANS) to the bipartisan Family Violence Prevention and Services Improvements Act (FVPSA), H.R. 2119, to re-authorize core support and enhance comprehensive responses to domestic violence, family violence, and dating violence. We write today to express our profound support for the bill and write to urge all Members vote yes on final passage. FVPSA provides critical support for shelters, coalitions, training and technical assistance centers, children's services, emergency response hotlines, and prevention initiatives. This bill also expands grant programs and makes many needed improvements to ensure more survivors of domestic violence, family violence and dating violence have access to support and safety.

FVPSA provides core funding to support more than 1,500 local, public, private, non-profit and faith-based organizations and programs and over 250 tribes and tribal organizations in responding to the urgent needs of over 1.3 million domestic violence victims and their children. As you know, there is still an urgent need to increase survivors' access to these vital programs as well as to address current unmet needs. Estimates show that due to a lack of capacity, nearly 200,000 requests for shelter can go unmet in a year. As demonstrated in the annual survey of the National Network to End Domestic Violence, in just one day in 2020, programs across the country were unable to meet 11,407 requests from survivors (requests for emergency shelter, housing, transportation, childcare, counseling, legal representation, and other supportive services).

The COVID-19 pandemic has disproportionately affected survivors of domestic violence, dating violence, and family violence. Survivors are at risk in a time of heightened economic, health, familial, and emotional trauma. Direct service providers are also grappling with the unprecedented challenge of housing survivors and providing life-saving services while following distance and separation protocols. The improvements made in this bill will greatly help meet the needs of survivors in the current crisis and beyond.

The important improvements in H.R. 2119 reflect the priorities of the domestic violence field and the diverse needs of survivors, including:

Increasing the funding authorization level to address very low per-program funding levels and provide access to FVPSA funds for more programs not currently funded.

Updating provisions and definitions to ensure access to services for all survivors, bet-

ter alignment with related statutes, and reflect evolving best practices amongst service providers to provide uniform guidance to the domestic violence field.

Strengthening the capacity of Indian Tribes to exercise their sovereign authority to respond more fully to domestic violence in their communities, and authorizing funding for tribal coalitions and the currently funded Alaska Native Women's Resource Center.

Bolstering support for all survivors through a grant program that increases the capacity of culturally specific community-based organizations to expand access to safety for survivors of color, as well as provisions that promote best practices.

Providing a more robust investment in prevention by bringing evidence-informed prevention initiatives to more tribes, states, and local communities across the country.

Continuing and expanding support for national technical assistance (TA) centers and their work to develop effective policy, practice, research, and cross-system collaborations.

Updating provisions to include additional access and resources for survivors with disabilities and Deaf survivors, including a new TA center on enhancing accessible services for those survivors.

Updating provisions for the National Domestic Violence Hotline and hotline services for underrepresented populations, including American Indians, Alaskan Natives and Deaf survivors.

Creating an underserved grant program to increase access to safety for populations that face additional barriers.

We must continue to ensure that when survivors take the courageous step to reach out for support, individuals, organizations and institutions are prepared to address the risks faced by survivors and their children and improve efforts to create pathways to enhanced safety and well-being.

As you lead the efforts to pass the bill out of the House, we thank you again for your leadership on behalf of survivors, their families, and their communities around the country, and hope the bill moves swiftly through a vote by the full House of Representatives on final passage.

Sincerely,

Alaska Native Women's Resource Center (AKNWRC); Alliance of Tribal Coalitions to End Violence (ATCEV); Asian Pacific Institute on Gender-Based Violence (API-GBV); Battered Women's Justice Project (BWJP); Casa de Esperanza; National Latin@ Network for Healthy Families and Communities; Futures Without Violence; Lovelace Consulting, Inc.; National Center on Domestic Violence, Trauma & Mental Health (NCDVTMH); National Clearinghouse for the Defense of Battered Women; National Coalition Against Domestic Violence (NCADV); National Coalition of Anti-Violence Programs (NCAVP); National Congress of American Indians (NCAI); National Domestic Violence Hotline (The Hotline); National Indigenous Women's Resource Center (NIWRC); National LGBTQ Institute on IPV; National Network to End Domestic Violence (NNEDV); StrongHearts Native Helpline; The National Resource Center on Domestic Violence (NRCDV); Ujima: National Center on Violence Against Women in the Black Community; YWCA USA.

Mr. SCOTT of Virginia. Madam Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON LEE), chair of the Subcommittee on Crime, Terrorism, and Homeland Security.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman for bringing

outstanding leadership to this issue. And I thank my good friend, Congresswoman MCBATH, for her outstanding leadership on helping to reauthorize this very important legislation that really saves lives.

In my own district, we lost a heroic Sergeant Preston of the Houston Police Department for one of the most dangerous calls that police get, domestic violence. He was killed. The 11-year-old son was shot, but, thank God, he survived. What terrible, senseless violence.

We know that in this program, more than 76,000 people a day are helped. It is important to take note of the fact that intimate partnership violence is a crucial element of this legislation. To be able to reauthorize the Family Violence Prevention and Services Improvement Act is to save lives.

In addition, it is important to take note of my amendment that has been accepted. I look forward to debating it on the floor and the \$2 million extra that the State of Texas will give.

But the most important part of it is the recognition that we will save lives and help to bring families together and to unify the Nation.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentlewoman has expired.

Mr. SCOTT of Virginia. I yield the gentlewoman an additional 1 minute.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. As indicated, 76,000 victims of domestic violence are helped, but 11,000 are unable to get help because of the lack of funding.

It is important, as well, to note that, on average, more than one in three women and one in four men in the United States will experience rape, physical violence and/or stalking by an intimate partner.

It is also important to relieve the regulations, the strangulations that were on this bill before. It now opens it to up provide more to individuals who are suffering.

What we want to do is to end family domestic violence, and what we want to do is to end that intimate partner violence and bring families together, protect children. I am supporting this legislation, and I believe it is long overdue.

Madam Speaker, I rise in support of the Jackson Lee Amendment to H.R. 2119, the Family Violence Prevention and Services Improvement Act, which makes a good bill even better.

I thank my colleague, Congresswoman MCBATH of Georgia, for introducing this important legislation which will improve the protection and prevention for Americans affected by family violence, domestic violence, and dating violence.

The Jackson Lee Amendment improves the bill by requiring the Comptroller of the United States to produce a report on the success of outreach efforts to minority communities.

Through the Family Violence Prevention and Services Act (FVPSA), survivors receive services such as emergency shelter, crisis counseling, safety planning, and assistance recovering from financial abuse and housing insecurity.

FVPSA is the only federal funding source dedicated to providing support to domestic violence shelters and programs.

Madam Speaker, this bill marks an historic effort to acknowledge and address the unique suffering of family violence survivors from marginalized communities.

I thank the Rules Committee for including my amendment, because this amendment is straightforward and makes this important bill even more effective than it already is.

We must recognize that not all survivors are a monolith.

Different communities and cultures have different perceptions of domestic violence and reactions to it—therefore different communities and cultures need different treatments and prevention measures to address domestic violence.

That is why I am proud to support this bill, which includes provisions that are tailored to these specific populations.

Such provisions include:

1. Providing new grants to local programs serving culturally specific or traditionally underserved communities;

2. Increasing access for survivors from racial and ethnic communities to services by creating a national grant program to build the capacity to address domestic violence; and

3. Increasing funding for Native American tribes by allocating tribal grants as a set-aside to acknowledge their sovereign authority.

These are laudable initiatives, and my amendment goes a step further to sustain this commitment by adding a requirement that the Comptroller of the United States must produce a report on the success of outreach efforts to minorities.

Specifically, my amendment requires the Comptroller General to include in the study and report described in Section 19 the results of outreach efforts conducted pursuant to section 308 to certain groups—including racial and ethnic minorities, individuals with disabilities, tribal populations, and individuals who are geographically isolated—regarding increasing the availability and ease of access to services.

Simply put, receiving accurate feedback about our efforts will inform our decision-making, allowing us to adapt and improve upon our programs to reach more minority survivors.

It is these communities specifically that are in the most need of our help.

In my home state of Texas, 29 percent of domestic violence victims are Black despite making up only 12 percent of the population.

The share of domestic violence victims in Texas who are Native American is twice as much as the proportion of Natives in the general population.

Madam Speaker, no member should be complacent with these egregious statistics.

With this bill's increased commitment to prevention and treatment of family violence, we are sending a message to survivors that you are not forgotten.

For these reasons, I encourage all Members to support H.R. 2119, the "Family Violence and Prevention Services Improvement Act."

Mr. SCOTT of Virginia. Madam Speaker, I am prepared to close. I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. FOXX. Madam Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time.

Madam Speaker, this bill contains a number of provisions that are well-

known poison pills for Republicans. Democrats can't claim this is a bipartisan bill when it takes far-left positions on multiple social issues that are unrelated to FVPSA's purposes.

This bill was rejected on a party-line basis at a committee markup. Democrats ignored the long history of bipartisan reauthorizations and included poison pills and not moving forward.

The Senate was able to leave politics at the door, and there is no reason for the House not to do the same.

Madam Speaker, the majority of Americans oppose using their hard-earned money to pay for abortions. A Marist Poll conducted earlier this year showed that as many as 58 percent oppose using tax dollars to fund abortions.

We have repeatedly seen Democrats attack the lifesaving Hyde amendment. This, along with the removal of a long-standing prohibition on using FVPSA funding to reimburse for healthcare services, would risk forcing taxpayers to fund abortions under this program.

FVPSA dollars are meant to offer hope and healing to victims of domestic violence, not bring harm to innocent lives.

Madam Speaker, victims of domestic violence deserve access to the expertise and resources necessary to aid them in their time of crisis, free from political interference. The Democrats' partisan proposal could harm the unborn and obstruct high-quality providers from offering services to domestic violence victims.

As I said before, FVPSA should not be an instrument for partisan policies, especially those that threaten religious liberties.

Committee Republicans want to continue FVPSA's history of bipartisanship, yet Democrats have upended the previously bipartisan balance between prevention services and support for victims and children at the behest of special interest groups. This is shameful.

I encourage my colleagues to vote "no" on H.R. 2119, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. SCOTT of Virginia. Madam Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time.

Madam Speaker, I have to respond to a comment about the budget. I would point out and remind everyone that since the 1960s, every Democratic President has ended an administration with a better deficit situation than they inherited, without exception. And every Republican administration has ended their administration with a worse deficit situation than they inherited, without exception. The last President was well on his way to fulfilling that trend before the pandemic.

The Build Back Better and the transportation plans are in the process of being paid for so they will not be adding to the deficit.

Madam Speaker, each person in this Chamber should agree that we must do more to address intimate partner violence in this country. The critical services for survivors under the Family Violence Prevention and Services Act

have now expired, have been expired for more than 5 years, and are in urgent need of updates.

During the pandemic, many survivors have been isolated with their abusers, while the gaps in our response to domestic violence have been exacerbated. This is not the time for Congress to stand by while our communities continue to endure the far-reaching and lifelong impacts of this public health crisis. Now is the time for Congress to take action.

As we face new challenges during the pandemic, we must ensure that survivors in our most vulnerable communities have access to the support services they need. We must prioritize effective prevention strategies that stop intimate partner violence from occurring in the first place.

Madam Speaker, each of us has the responsibility to do our part to fight against domestic violence. The bill before us is an opportunity to come together and reaffirm our commitment to supporting survivors and preventing all Americans from suffering the devastating consequences of intimate partner violence.

I want to thank all the bipartisan sponsors for their leadership and for their work to pass this urgent legislation. I urge my colleagues to support the Family Violence Prevention and Services Improvement Act of 2021, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mrs. DINGELL. Madam Speaker, I rise in strong support of H.R. 2119, the Family Violence Prevention and Services Improvement Act.

October is Domestic Violence Awareness Month, and now more than ever, we must recommit ourselves to eliminating the threat of domestic violence and ensure survivors have the support they need to heal physically, mentally, and emotionally.

The bill before us today is the only federal funding source dedicated to domestic violence prevention programs, and it is critical this bill is passed to continue funding lifesaving services like emergency shelters, counseling, and crisis hotlines for survivors and their children.

FVPSA has been a key pillar in our nation's strategy to eradicate domestic violence. It has made a difference in my home state, and this bill is estimated to provide a 50 percent funding increase to \$4.5 million that will undoubtedly strengthen care for survivors across Michigan.

In addition to improving this law and increasing its resources, we must continue working together to advance comprehensive legislative solutions that protect Americans from the threat of domestic violence.

This issue is personal for me—I've seen it up close growing up. No woman, no child, no person, and no family should fear for their life because of domestic violence. That's why I am a proud co-chair of the Bipartisan Working Group to End Domestic Violence, a group we established in 2018 to unite members from both sides of the aisle to achieve a common purpose: ending domestic violence.

This is not a partisan issue—it's an American issue—and I am honored to work alongside a bipartisan coalition of members who are just as dedicated to accomplishing this task.

Our goal today, tomorrow, and each day after will be to end domestic violence and ensure survivors are given the support they deserve.

Earlier this year, the House also reauthorized the Violence Against Women Act. This bill includes vital improvements to address gaps that have been identified by survivors, and I was glad several legislative pieces of mine were included in its reauthorization.

My Zero Tolerance for Domestic Abusers Act was again included that would close loopholes that make it easy for domestic abusers to purchase weapons without passing a background check. Additionally, this bill reauthorizes the VAWA Health program at increased levels that helps train health care providers and strengthens collaborations between public health and domestic violence agencies. Finally, it includes my amendment that would update how survivors of domestic violence can obtain protection orders.

Our work is far from over. Without reauthorization of FVPSA and VAWA, programs to help survivors are losing critical funding. We must demonstrate that protecting and expanding resources for survivors are top priorities. I urge all my colleagues to support me in passing this important piece of legislation, and I call on the Senate to swiftly act to protect survivors across the nation.

I would like to thank leadership for bringing this bill to the floor and my colleagues, Reps. MCBATH, MOORE, YOUNG, and KATKO for their bipartisan work on this bill.

Mr. ESPAILLAT. Madam Speaker, today I rise in strong support of H.R. 2119—the Family Violence Prevention and Service Improvement Act.

This bill heavily invests in resources and programs to protect and support women like Gladys Ricart, a 39-year-old woman and former constituent of mine who was killed by her ex-boyfriend on her wedding day.

After years of physical and mental abuse, she left him to move on with her life, even as he continued to threaten and stalk her.

As she moved on, she met her soulmate, and was happy and eager to marry the man of her dreams.

What should have been one of the happiest days of her life, was instead her last. Her ex-abuser fatally shot Gladys on her wedding day. But her legacy lives on and in 2001, the Brides March was created to remember Gladys Ricart and to bring awareness to domestic violence.

Heartbreakingly, Gladys' story is not isolated or unique.

By passing the Family Violence Prevention and Service Improvement Act, we also have an opportunity to honor her memory—her and the hundreds of thousands of women who have stories just like Gladys'.

This crucial legislation would put millions of dollars towards expanding support for culturally specific domestic violence programs, investing in community-based prevention initiatives, and creating an underserved population grant program.

These resources would help to connect people to advocates and help them safely navigate life during and after leaving an abusive relationship.

And as I think of all the resources this legislation will make available, I think of Gladys and the hundreds of women who march on her behalf.

I think about the one in three woman, particularly black and trans women, who will ex-

perience intimate partner violence in their lifetime.

I think of the irreparable, lasting harm domestic violence causes families and children.

I think about all these lives that will be catastrophically changed or lost and I know that they deserved more.

As we prepare to vote, I implore everyone to think of all the good the Family Violence Prevention and Services Improvement Act will do for all survivors.

Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia. Madam Speaker, everyone, inside Congress and out, has a duty to stop domestic violence.

Those of us in the House of Representatives can fulfill that duty today by voting to reauthorize and strengthen the Family Violence and Prevention Services program.

Sadly, Atlanta experienced what researchers at Emory University called the “co-occurring pandemics” of COVID-19 and domestic violence. The victims of both were disproportionately in marginalized communities.

A strengthened Family Violence and Prevention Services program may have prevented those acts of violence in the first place. This bill's expanded resources will support organizations like the Partnership Against Domestic Violence, and everyone else working in the Fifth District to end domestic violence.

If you are a victim of domestic violence, I want you to know you are not alone. Please call the National Domestic Violence Hotline at 1 800-799-SAFE or text “START” to 88788.

Thank you to my fellow Georgian LUCY MCBATH and to Chairman BOBBY SCOTT for their leadership in advancing this crucial legislation.

I urge all my colleagues to vote yes on the Family Violence Prevention and Services Improvement Act because there are not two sides to this issue. You are either opposed to domestic violence or you aren't.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. All time for debate has expired.

Each further amendment printed in part B of House Report 117-137, not earlier considered as part of amendments en bloc pursuant to section 3 of House Resolution 716, shall be considered only in the order printed in the report, may be offered only by a Member designated in the report, shall be considered as read, shall be debatable for the time specified in the report equally divided and controlled by the proponent and an opponent, may be withdrawn by the proponent at any time before the question is put thereon, shall not be subject to amendment, and shall not be subject to a demand for division of the question.

It shall be in order at any time for the chair of the Committee on Education and Labor or his designee to offer amendments en bloc consisting of further amendments printed in part B of House Report 117-137 not earlier disposed of. Amendments en bloc shall be considered as read, shall be debatable for 20 minutes equally divided and controlled by the chair and the ranking minority member of the Committee on Education and Labor or their respective designees, shall not be subject to amendment, and shall not be subject to a demand for division of the question.

□ 1315

AMENDMENTS EN BLOC NO. 1 OFFERED BY MR. SCOTT OF VIRGINIA

Mr. SCOTT of Virginia. Madam Speaker, pursuant to section 3 of House Resolution 716, I rise to offer amendments en bloc No. 1.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will designate the amendments en bloc.

Amendments en bloc No. 1 consisting of amendment Nos. 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, and 8, printed in part B of House Report 117-137, offered by Mr. SCOTT of Virginia:

AMENDMENT NO. 1 OFFERED BY MR. KAHELE OF HAWAII

Page 7, strike lines 22 through 25, and insert the following:

“(9) NATIVE HAWAIIAN; NATIVE HAWAIIAN ORGANIZATION.—The terms ‘Native Hawaiian’ and ‘Native Hawaiian organization’ have the meanings given such terms in section 6207 of the Native Hawaiian Education Act (20 U.S.C. 7517).”

Page 34, line 21, strike “10” and insert “11”.

Page 35, line 7, strike “population; and” and insert “population;”.

Page 35, line 7, after “Native population;” insert the following:

“(iv) a Native Hawaiian resource center on domestic violence, to reduce Native Hawaiian disparities; and

Page 45, after line 11, insert the following: (F) by adding at the end the following:

“(5) NATIVE HAWAIIAN RESOURCE CENTER.—In accordance with subsection (a)(2), the Secretary shall award a grant to an eligible entity for an Native Hawaiian resource center on domestic violence to reduce Native Hawaiian disparities, which shall—

“(A) offer a comprehensive array of technical assistance and training resources to Native Hawaiian organizations, specifically designed to enhance the capacity of the Native Hawaiian organizations to respond to family violence, domestic violence, and dating violence; and

“(B) coordinate all projects and other activities with the national resource center described in paragraph (1)(B);

“(C) coordinate all projects and other activities, with State and local governments, that involve working with the State and local governments, to enhance their capacity to understand the unique needs of Native Hawaiians; and

“(D) provide comprehensive community education and prevention initiatives relating to family violence, domestic violence, and dating violence in a culturally sensitive and relevant manner; and

“(E) coordinate activities with other Federal agencies, offices, and grantees that address the needs of Native Hawaiians who experience family violence, domestic violence, and dating violence, including the Office for Victims of Crime and the Office on Violence Against Women of the Department of Justice.”; and

Page 49, line 16, strike “and”.

Page 50, line 7, strike the period and insert “; and”.

Page 50, after line 7, insert the following:

(G) by adding at the end the following:

“(6) NATIVE HAWAIIAN RESOURCE CENTER.—To be eligible to receive a grant under subsection (b)(3), an entity shall be a Native Hawaiian organization, or a nonprofit private organization that focuses primarily on issues of family violence, domestic violence, and dating violence within the Native Hawaiian community, that submits information to the Secretary demonstrating—

“(A) experience working with Native Hawaiian organizations to respond to family violence,

domestic violence, and dating violence; and

“(B) experience providing Native Hawaiian organizations with assistance in developing prevention and intervention services addressing family violence, domestic violence, and dating violence and safety for Native Hawaiian women; and

“(C) strong support for the entity’s designation as the Native Hawaiian resource center on domestic violence from advocates working with Native Hawaiian organizations to address family violence, domestic violence, and dating violence and the safety of Native Hawaiian women; and

“(D) a record of demonstrated effectiveness in assisting Native Hawaiian organizations with prevention and intervention services addressing family violence, domestic violence, and dating violence; and

“(E) the capacity to serve geographically diverse Native Hawaiian communities and organizations.”

AMENDMENT NO. 2 OFFERED BY MS. OCASIO-CORTEZ OF NEW YORK

Strike page 3, line 24, through page 4, line 2, and insert the following:

“(2) CHILD.—The term ‘child’ means an individual who is younger than age 18.

AMENDMENT NO. 4 OFFERED BY COHEN OF TENNESSEE

Page 88, line 22, strike “or” at the end.

Page 89, line 2, strike “and” at the end and insert “or”.

Page 89, after line 2, insert the following:

“(iii) a community-based organization that offers legal services to help victims of domestic violence, dating violence, or family violence and that works to serve the needs of racial or ethnic minority groups, other underserved populations, youth, or children and their parents or caregivers; and”.

AMENDMENT NO. 5 OFFERED BY MS. NEWMAN OF ILLINOIS

Page 81, line 17, insert “(including mental health providers and substance use disorder treatment providers)” after “health care providers”.

AMENDMENT NO. 6 OFFERED BY MS. JACKSON LEE OF TEXAS

Page 107, line 6, strike “and” at the end.

Page 107, line 12, strike the period at the end and insert “; and”.

Page 107, after line 12, add the following:

(8) information on the outreach efforts conducted pursuant to section 308 on outreach to racial and ethnic minorities, individuals with disabilities, tribal populations, and individuals who are geographically isolated, to determine ways—

(A) to increase the availability of services relating to domestic violence, dating violence, and family violence for such groups; and

(B) to ensure access to such services.

AMENDMENT NO. 8 OFFERED BY MS. BUSH OF MISSOURI

Page 79, line 9, insert “housing and shelter services,” before “early childhood programs”.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 716, the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. SCOTT) and the gentlewoman from North Carolina (Ms. FOXX) each will control 10 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Virginia.

Mr. SCOTT of Virginia. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, there are six amendments in this en bloc.

Mr. KAHELE has offered an amendment which establishes the Native Ha-

waiian Resource Center on domestic violence.

Ms. OCASIO-CORTEZ has offered an amendment to amend the definition of a child to include any child under 18, including emancipated minors.

Mr. COHEN has offered an amendment to clarify grant eligibility for legal aid organizations.

Ms. NEWMAN has offered an amendment to clarify that domestic violence coalitions may partner with mental health and substance abuse disorder providers.

Ms. JACKSON LEE has offered an amendment requiring the GAO study required in the underlying bill to include information on outreach to racial and ethnic minorities.

Ms. BUSH has offered an amendment to clarify that domestic violence coalitions can provide training to housing service providers.

These amendments make meaningful improvements to the bill. I urge a “yes” vote on the amendments en bloc No. 1, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. FOXX. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, while many of the amendments offered today by my Democrat colleagues do not make the bill any worse, they fail to correct the significant flaws of the underlying bill.

Several amendments offered by Republican Members would have improved the bill, but Democrats blocked those amendments from being debated.

Two of those I would like to highlight quickly are: An amendment offered by Congresswoman MARY MILLER to ensure FVPSA dollars cannot be used for abortion services or abortion referrals and an amendment offered by Congresswoman SPARTZ to ensure taxpayers know the mission and purpose of the resource centers authorized under FVPSA.

These amendments are needed to address concerning changes the Democrats make that open the door for taxpayer funding of abortion under FVPSA and also double down on attempts to advance a radical gender ideology through FVPSA’s resource centers.

The Democrats missed an opportunity to change course, work in a bipartisan fashion, and send the Senate a bill we know could become law. But they have decided to pursue partisan policy over protecting victims.

Thankfully, this bill is not heading to the President’s desk, and I look forward to working on making further needed improvements so victims can access the help they need from those they trust.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. SCOTT of Virginia. Madam Speaker, I yield 1½ minutes to the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. COHEN), the chair of the Subcommittee on the Constitution, Civil Rights, and Civil Liberties.

Mr. COHEN. Madam Speaker, a heartbreaking statistic of the COVID-

19 pandemic has been the increase of domestic and family violence that continues to affect Americans across the country. It has alarmingly gone up. We must do all we can to keep children and families safe throughout this pandemic and at all times.

My amendment is part of the en bloc package, and it simply clarifies grant eligibility to include legal aid organizations that provide violence prevention services.

There is a direct relationship between legal intervention and a decline in domestic violence. One study found that obtaining a permanent protection order resulted in an 80 percent reduction in physical violence in the 12 months after initial client contact.

Another study found that women represented by legal counsel obtained a protection order 83 percent of the time, while those without legal counsel only received a protection order 32 percent of the time.

In the United States, 1 in 4 women and 1 in 9 men have experienced domestic violence, resulting in tens of millions of Americans experiencing domestic violence in their lifetimes.

Legal aid is a critical prevention tool to help limit the damage domestic violence causes.

I want to thank Chairman SCOTT, Legal Services Corporation, the National Domestic Violence Hotline, and all of the domestic violence prevention organizations for their support of the inclusion of this amendment and the vital work that they do.

I want to thank Reisha Buster on my staff, Kevin on my staff, and all of the other members of my staff.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this amendment and the overall bill.

Ms. FOXX. Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. SCOTT of Virginia. Madam Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON LEE), the chair of the Subcommittee on Crime, Terrorism, and Homeland Security.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Madam Speaker, let me thank the gentleman very much for his work, and again let me thank my colleague, Congresswoman MCBATH, a member of the Education and Labor Committee and a member of the Judiciary Committee.

Madam Speaker, I rise to support my amendment, and all of the other amendments, which in particular my amendment provides an outreach that I think is extremely crucial to providing an outreach to populations that have been unnecessarily victims of domestic violence.

I do want to, again, emphasize the issue of Sergeant Preston, who died in the course of a police encounter with a domestic abuser with a gun, and to emphasize that an average of 24 people per minute are victims of rape, physical violence, or stalking by an intimate partner in the United States; more than 12 million women and men over

the course of a year. Nearly 3 in 10 women, or 29 percent, and 1 in 10 men, in the U.S. have experienced physical violence and/or stalking.

This reauthorization is long overdue. Just under 15 percent of women, 14.8 percent, and 12 percent of men in the U.S. have been injured as a result of intimate partner violence that included rape, physical violence, and stalking by an intimate partner. More importantly, how many of them have been killed?

In my own district, we had a circumstance of a domestic violence incident where the woman was killed in the bed, and laying next to her was her newborn infant. The stories are without comparison.

When you talk to women's shelters, the great need that they have and the funding that is going to come from this particular effort is \$2 million to the State of Texas alone. The effort that is most important is vulnerable women, women of color, and Native Americans. The Tribal dollars that are in here are crucial as well.

The Violence Against Women Act, I hope that we will see its passage in the Senate, along with the reauthorizing of the Family Violence Prevention and Services Improvement Act as well, because we, too, address the question of Tribal women.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentlewoman has expired.

Mr. SCOTT of Virginia. Madam Speaker, I yield an additional 1 minute to the gentlewoman from Texas.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Madam Speaker, Tribal circumstances are an enormously difficult circumstance to be engaged in. The abuse in the Tribal areas, and the utilization of vicious acts then coming out and not being prosecuted is really unseemly.

But this is going to be intervention. This is going to be saving lives.

I would just offer, as I close, a comment on who we should expand this to: the LGBTQ community, the transgender, individuals who have to deal with the remnants of a rape. That is, of course, a pregnancy that my State, the State of Texas, has now violated all human dignity with their abortion bill that not only stops women from engaging with their faith leader, their family members, and their doctor, but it also stalks women and sends people out for a bounty to get \$10,000.

So this is the kind of uplifting legislation, reauthorization after 10 years, that is going to address the question of women who are desperately in need and also protect law enforcement officers as well.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentlewoman has again expired.

Mr. SCOTT of Virginia. Madam Speaker, I yield an additional 30 seconds to the gentlewoman from Texas.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Madam Speaker, this is also going to protect law enforcement officers as well. In tribute

and memory to Sergeant Preston, a veteran of the HPD, the idea of being able to go and help and come back with your own life and protect those who are being victimized. The less we have of that and the more intervention that we have, the more we can save lives.

So I want to claim that this particular legislation is lifesaving. I ask my colleagues to support the Jackson Lee amendment, which is, in essence, attempting to get more resources, more information, and support the Family Violence Prevention and Services Improvement Act.

Ms. FOXX. Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. SCOTT of Virginia. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, again, these amendments included in the amendments en bloc make meaningful improvements to the bill. I urge a "yes" vote on en bloc No. 1, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. FOXX. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, again, these amendments do not make any further harm to the programs, but they also do not cure the flaws in the bill before us today. I do not oppose this en bloc but urge my colleagues to oppose the underlying bill.

Madam Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 2119, the "Family Violence and Prevention Services Improvement Act," which will improve the protection and prevention for Americans affected by family violence, domestic violence, and dating violence.

I would like to thank my good friend, Congresswoman MCBATH, for championing this important legislation and shepherding it to the floor.

Through the Family Violence Prevention and Services Act (FVPSA), survivors receive services such as emergency shelter, crisis counseling, safety planning, and assistance recovering from financial abuse and housing insecurity.

The FVPSA supports life-saving services throughout the country via grants to states, tribal governments, and territories through three primary sets of activities, all of which are administered by HHS.

First, the FCPA funds a national domestic violence hotline that receives calls for assistance related to this violence. The hotline provides crisis intervention and counseling, maintains a database of service providers, and provides referrals for victims and others affected by domestic violence.

Second, FVPSA funds efforts to prevent domestic violence through a program known as Domestic Violence Prevention Enhancement and Leadership Through Allies (DELTA).

Third, FVPSA supports direct services for victims and their families. Most of this funding is awarded via grants to states, territories, and tribes.

FVPSA is the only federal funding source dedicated to providing support to domestic violence shelters and programs.

FVPSA provides base core funding to support more than 1,600 local public, private, non-profit, and faith-based organizations and programs in their response to the urgent needs of over 1.3 million domestic violence victims and their children.

In 2020, the National Network to End Domestic Violence (NNEDV) found that in just one day, FVPSA-funded programs helped 76,525 victims of domestic violence.

However, over 11,000 people were unable to be served due to a lack of funding.

This shortage of funding is especially severe with shelters serving rural and marginalized populations, and increased funding and culturally-specific programs are essential to addressing the needs of these communities.

FVPSA was first passed in 1984 and was most recently reauthorized in 2010. Its authorization expired in 2015.

Madam Speaker, this bill marks an historic effort to acknowledge and address the unique suffering of family violence survivors from marginalized communities.

Different communities and cultures have different perceptions of domestic violence and reactions to it—therefore different communities and cultures need different treatments and prevention measures to address domestic violence.

That is why I am proud to support this bill, which includes provisions that are tailored to these specific populations.

Such provisions include:

1. Providing new grants to local programs serving culturally specific or traditionally underserved communities;

2. Increasing access for survivors from racial and ethnic communities to services by creating a national grant program to build the capacity to address domestic violence; and

3. Increasing funding for Native American tribes by allocating tribal grants as a set-aside to acknowledge their sovereign authority.

Simply put, receiving accurate feedback about our efforts will inform our decision-making, allowing us to adapt and improve upon our programs to reach more minority survivors.

It is these communities specifically that are in the most need of our help.

In my home state of Texas, 29 percent of domestic violence victims are Black despite making up only 12 percent of the population.

The share of domestic violence victims in Texas who are Native American is twice as much as the proportion of Natives in the general population.

In addition to addressing the special needs of minority communities, there is a litany of other exciting provisions in this bill that build upon the Family Violence Prevention and Services Act, such as:

1. Increasing the funding authorization level to \$253 million to address chronic underfunding that resulted in 11,000 people not receiving services in a single day.

2. Technologically updating the National Domestic Violence Hotline and improving hotline services for underrepresented populations.

3. Authorizing funding for tribal coalitions, which provide support to tribal domestic violence programs but are not currently authorized by statute to receive FVPSA funding.

4. Authorizing new grants of up to \$150,000 to each state, territorial and tribal coalition to prevent domestic violence.

A bill of this nature is incredibly important for my home state of Texas, where it is esti-

mated that 1 in 3 Texans will be a victim of domestic violence during their lifetime.

Madam Speaker, no member should be complacent with these egregious statistics.

With this bill's increased commitment to prevention and treatment of family violence, we are sending a message to survivors that you are not forgotten.

For these reasons, I encourage all Members to support H.R. 2119, the "Family Violence and Prevention Services Improvement Act."

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 716, the previous question is ordered on the amendments en bloc offered by the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. SCOTT).

The question is on the amendments en bloc.

The question was taken; and the Speaker pro tempore announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mr. CLYDE. Madam Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to section 3(s) of House Resolution 8, the yeas and nays are ordered.

Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, further proceedings on this question are postponed.

AMENDMENTS EN BLOC NO. 2 OFFERED BY MR. SCOTT OF VIRGINIA

Mr. SCOTT of Virginia. Madam Speaker, pursuant to section 3 of House Resolution 716, I rise to offer amendments en bloc No. 2.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will designate the amendments en bloc.

Amendments en bloc No. 2 consisting of amendment Nos. 3 and 7, printed in part B of House Report 117-137, offered by Mr. SCOTT of Virginia:

AMENDMENT NO. 3 OFFERED BY MS. FOXX OF NORTH CAROLINA

Page 22, strike lines 12 through 14.

Page 22, line 15, strike "(4), as so redesignated" and insert "(5)".

Page 23, line 8, strike "(5), as so redesignated" and insert "(6)".

AMENDMENT NO. 7 OFFERED BY MS. LETLOW OF LOUISIANA

Strike the text of the committee print and insert the following:

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Family Violence Prevention and Services Improvement Act of 2021".

SEC. 2. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

Section 303 of the Family Violence Prevention and Services Act (42 U.S.C. 10403) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)(1), by striking "\$175,000,000" and inserting "\$270,000,000"; and

(2) by striking "fiscal years 2011 through 2015" each place such term appears and inserting "fiscal years 2022 through 2026".

SEC. 3. LIMITATION ON ESTABLISHMENT OF SPECIAL ISSUE RESOURCE CENTERS.

Section 310(a) of the Family Violence Prevention and Services Act (42 U.S.C. 10410(a)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

"(3) LIMITATION.—The Secretary shall provide to the Congress not less than 120 days notice before awarding any grant for the establishment of a special issue resource center under paragraph (2)(A)(ii) after the date of the enactment of the Family Violence Prevention and Services Improvement Act of 2021."

SEC. 4. GAO REVIEW OF RESOURCE CENTERS.

Section 310 of the Family Violence Prevention and Services Act (42 U.S.C. 10410) is amended by adding at the end the following:

"(e) GAO REVIEW.—

"(1) IN GENERAL.—The Comptroller General of the United States shall conduct a review of the national resource centers and special issue resource centers authorized under this section and submit a report to the Congress not later than 1 year after the date of the enactment of the Family Violence Prevention and Services Improvement Act of 2021 that includes an evaluation of the effectiveness of the entities receiving a grant under this section at preventing family violence, domestic violence, and dating violence, and providing successful intervention services.

"(2) ADDITIONAL MATTER.—The report submitted under paragraph (1) shall also include—

"(A) an evaluation of the quality of the data submissions by each entity receiving a grant under this section;

"(B) recommendations to the Secretary of Health and Human Services for improvements to the use of the resource centers; and

"(C) an evaluation of the ability of the Department of Health and Human Services to present statutorily-required data on entities receiving a grant under this section to the Congress within the congressionally-mandated timeline."

SEC. 5. PROHIBITED ACTIVITIES.

The Family Violence Prevention and Services Act (42 U.S.C. 10401 et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following:

"SEC. 315. PROHIBITED ACTIVITIES.

"Nothing contained in this title shall be construed to authorize the making of any payment under this title for abortion services or referrals for receipt of such services."

SEC. 6. ACCOUNTABILITY.

(a) AUTHORITY OF SECRETARY.—Section 304(c) of the Family Violence Prevention and Services Act (42 U.S.C. 10404(c)) is amended to read as follows:

"(c) REPORTS.—

"(1) IN GENERAL.—Every 2 years, the Secretary shall review and evaluate the activities conducted by grantees, subgrantees, and contractors under this title and the effectiveness of the programs administered pursuant to this title, and submit a report containing the evaluation to the Committee on Education and Labor of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions of the Senate. Such report shall also include—

"(A) a summary of the documentation provided to the Secretary through performance reports submitted under sections 306(d), 310(d), 311(g), 312(e), 313(f), and 314(h);

"(B) a description of how the grantees, subgrantees, and contractors met the goals of their activities;

"(C) a description of how grantees and subgrantees awarded funds under this title use those funds so they are not duplicative of, or overlap with, other Federal, State, local, and private funds directed toward preventing family violence, domestic violence, and dating violence; and

"(D) for any of the grantees that continue to receive funding, a description of the changes that were made to their activities to improve services and meet the purpose of the Act.

"(2) PUBLIC AVAILABILITY.—The Secretary shall make publicly available on the Department of Health and Human Services website, in an easily searchable format, the evaluation reports submitted to Congress under this subsection, including the summary of the documentation provided to the Secretary under sections 306(d), 310(d), 311(g), 312(e), 313(f), and 314(h)."

(b) **FORMULA GRANTS TO STATES.**—Section 306(d) of the Family Violence Prevention and Services Act (42 U.S.C. 10406(d)) is amended to read as follows:

“(d) **REPORTS AND EVALUATIONS.**—Each grantee shall submit an annual performance report to the Secretary at such time as shall be reasonably required by the Secretary. Such performance report shall describe the grantee and subgrantee activities that have been carried out with grant funds made available under subsection (a) or section 309, including the number of families and individuals served and the types of services rendered, contain an evaluation of the effectiveness of such activities, and provide such additional information as the Secretary may reasonably require.”.

(c) **NATIONAL RESOURCE CENTERS AND TRAINING AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE CENTERS.**—Section 310(d) of the Family Violence Prevention and Services Act (42 U.S.C. 10410(d)) is amended to read as follows:

“(d) **REPORTS AND EVALUATIONS.**—Each entity receiving a grant under this section shall submit a performance report to the Secretary annually and in such manner as shall be reasonably required by the Secretary. Such performance report shall describe the activities that have been carried out with such grant funds, including the number of families and individuals served and the types of services rendered, contain an evaluation of the effectiveness of the activities, and provide such additional information as the Secretary may reasonably require”.

(d) **GRANTS TO STATE DOMESTIC VIOLENCE COALITIONS.**—Section 311(g) of the Family Violence Prevention and Services Act (42 U.S.C. 10411(g)) is amended to read as follows:

“(g) **REPORTS AND EVALUATIONS.**—Each entity receiving a grant under this section shall submit a performance report to the Secretary annually and in such manner as shall be reasonably required by the Secretary. Such performance report shall describe the activities that have been carried out with such grant funds, including the number of families and individuals served and the types of services rendered, contain an evaluation of the effectiveness of the activities, and provide such additional information as the Secretary may reasonably require”.

(e) **SPECIALIZED SERVICES FOR ABUSED PARENTS AND THEIR CHILDREN.**—Section 312(e) of the Family Violence Prevention and Services Act (42 U.S.C. 10412(e)) is amended to read as follows:

“(e) **REPORTS AND EVALUATIONS.**—Each entity receiving a grant under this section shall submit a performance report to the Secretary annually and in such manner as shall be reasonably required by the Secretary. Such performance report shall describe the activities that have been carried out with such grant funds, including the number of families and individuals served and the types of services rendered, contain an evaluation of the effectiveness of the activities, and provide such additional information as the Secretary may reasonably require”.

(f) **NATIONAL DOMESTIC VIOLENCE HOTLINE GRANT.**—Section 313(f) of the Family Violence Prevention and Services Act (42 U.S.C. 10413(f)) is amended to read as follows:

“(f) **REPORTS AND EVALUATIONS.**—Each entity receiving a grant under this section shall submit a performance report to the Secretary annually and in such manner as shall be reasonably required by the Secretary. Such performance report shall describe the activities that have been carried out with such grant funds, including the number of families and individuals served

and the types of services rendered, contain an evaluation of the effectiveness of the activities, and provide such additional information as the Secretary may reasonably require”.

(g) **DOMESTIC VIOLENCE PREVENTION ENHANCEMENT AND LEADERSHIP THROUGH ALLIANCES (DELTA).**—Section 314(h) of the Family Violence Prevention and Services Act (42 U.S.C. 10414(h)) is amended to read as follows:

“(h) **REPORTS AND EVALUATIONS.**—Each organization entering into a cooperative agreement under this section shall submit a performance report to the Secretary at such time as shall be reasonably required by the Secretary. Such performance report shall describe activities that have been carried out with the funds made available through the agreement, including the number of families and individuals served and the types of services rendered, contain an evaluation of the effectiveness of such activities, and provide such additional information as the Secretary may reasonably require. The Secretary shall make the evaluations received under this subsection publicly available on the Department of Health and Human Services website. The reports shall also be submitted to the Committee on Education and Labor of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions of the Senate.”.

The **SPEAKER** pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 716, the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. SCOTT) and the gentlewoman from North Carolina (Ms. FOXX) each will control 10 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Virginia.

Mr. SCOTT of Virginia. Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. FOXX. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, the Family Violence Prevention and Services Improvement Act provides critical services to victims of domestic violence, and faith-based organizations are some of the leading providers of these services.

Unfortunately, the Democrats' bill would change that by adding extreme provisions that stray from FVPSA's important purposes and could limit participation of the important faith-based providers.

The substitute amendment offered by Congresswoman LETLOW ensures that faith-based providers don't have to choose between their beliefs or continuing to deliver the vital service and care that help protect victims.

Congresswoman LETLOW's amendment also brings much-needed accountability to FVPSA. The law currently authorizes the Secretary to create domestic violence resource centers, but these resource centers have been used to push a radical gender ideology rather than help victims of domestic violence.

That is why the substitute amendment requires the Secretary to provide notice to Congress before creating additional resource centers. Further, it requires the Government Accountability Office to issue a report on the effectiveness of these resource centers

and provide recommendations for improvements on how they can do a better job delivering services to victims.

It has been too long since Congress has exercised effective oversight of this program, and it is time to change that. Beginning with the provisions in Congresswoman LETLOW's amendment, this law will finally have some real accountability metrics.

□ 1330

The Democrats' bill also strikes a current law provision that requires certain grant recipients to obtain funding from sources outside the Federal Government, so Federal taxpayers are not on the hook for providing all of the funding.

While Republicans are committed to ensuring taxpayer dollars are used efficiently and effectively, Democrats refuse to acknowledge that we are nearly \$30 trillion in debt. Their radical taxing-and-spending spree is intended to create the largest Federal Government expansion since the New Deal, and this bill is the latest attempt by the Democrats to create further reliance on government, pushing out private-sector involvement in these critical programs. That is why the amendment I offered ensures the important non-Federal match provision under FVPSA remains in place.

I urge my colleagues to support these amendments, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. SCOTT of Virginia. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, there are two amendments in this en bloc. First, as it has been explained, the gentlewoman from North Carolina (Ms. FOXX) has offered an amendment to reinstate the State match requirement, and the gentlewoman from Louisiana (Ms. LETLOW) has offered a substitute amendment, leaving out the majority of the programming improvements in H.R. 2119 and adding a problematic provision regarding abortion.

These amendments undermine the bipartisan, bicameral progress included in H.R. 2119 and neglect to make any changes or enhancements to FVPSA programs.

These amendments en bloc fail to meet the moment. There are a number of things they do:

They halt the creation of a new resource center on disability and domestic violence needed to counter the disproportionate rates of intimate partner violence among people with disabilities.

They prevent Tribal governments from getting the resources they need to combat domestic violence, which occurs at alarming rates in Tribal communities.

They strike grants that support survivors from racial and ethnic minority groups. Communities of color face disproportionate rates of domestic violence and sexual assault and often experience barriers to accessing services.

They remove the addition of new prevention grants to ensure prevention funding goes to every State, Tribe, and territory, despite the fact that currently only 10 States receive funding to do any prevention work, and this amendment maintains that status quo.

These amendments would also reinstate State matching fund requirements. Particularly during the ongoing pandemic and economic crisis, this would create significant operational challenges for service providers. For example, nonprofit organizations do not have the benefit of guaranteed funding and may struggle to meet match requirements. Ultimately, this means fewer services available for survivors.

The amendments en bloc also include a partisan attack on abortion, undermining a comprehensive reauthorization that can meaningfully improve the lives of survivors of intimate partner violence.

These amendments inject needless political controversy into this debate, undermining the hard work we have done to develop a comprehensive reauthorization. Instead of acknowledging the complexities of medical decisions for both women and their providers, abortion opponents use these bills and amendments like these as a distraction.

These amendments threaten the progress we have made on the bill, and therefore I urge a “no” vote on amendments en bloc No. 2.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. FOXX. Madam Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentlewoman from Louisiana (Ms. LETLOW).

Ms. LETLOW. Madam Speaker, I appreciate Dr. Foxx’s strong leadership of the committee and on this important issue.

According to CDC estimates, at least one in three Americans has experienced sexual violence, physical violence, or stalking by a partner. For decades, Congress has worked in a bipartisan fashion to dedicate resources toward preventing and healing the suffering of these victims.

But today, the bill we are considering, H.R. 2119, the Family Violence and Prevention Services Improvement Act, includes several highly concerning provisions.

First, this bill opens the door for entities to spend taxpayer dollars on abortions.

Secondly, it forces an unnecessary conversation about sexual orientation and gender identity when these issues have never been a part of this bill before and should not be a barrier between people and the services they need.

Our focus must be on supporting survivors and those who use these vital resources. That is why my substitute amendment replaces the full text of the bill before us with multiple key provisions to ensure victims of domestic violence and their dependents re-

ceive critical assistance to help them in their time of crisis.

First, my amendment reauthorizes the current Family Violence Prevention and Services Act, FVPSA, for the next 5 years, ensuring that victims of domestic violence get the lifesaving, supportive services they need.

FVPSA was enacted to save innocent lives, not put them in harm’s way. That is why my amendment also rejects a change included in the Democrats’ proposal that could lead to violence prevention dollars going to support abortion services. The amendment makes clear that Federal law should not support abortions. Upholding the sanctity of every human life is of utmost importance, and it is critical to ensure that no taxpayer dollars pay for abortions.

Next, my amendment also protects the ability of faith-based organizations to continue helping victims of domestic violence. Countless religious organizations work tirelessly to help protect victims of domestic violence, but the Democrats’ radical abortion agenda risks denying victims’ access to these providers.

Finally, my amendment brings much-needed transparency and Federal agency accountability to the programs authorized under this law. Congress should have safeguards in place to ensure that these resources are going to the people who truly need them and not being used to push a hidden agenda without the public’s knowledge.

The Republican substitute is a carefully crafted set of reforms that puts victims of family violence and the people who serve them first. Furthermore, it is a pro-life amendment strongly opposed by Planned Parenthood.

I urge my colleagues to reject the other side’s bill and instead embrace the commonsense, lifesaving provisions included in the Republican substitute amendment.

Mr. SCOTT of Virginia. Madam Speaker, I believe I have the right to close. I am prepared to close, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. FOXX. Madam Speaker, it is critical that we reauthorize FVPSA in a bipartisan manner, free from partisan poison pills. The Democrats’ bill fails to do that, but the Republican amendments would set aside politics, ensuring FVPSA continues to offer help to victims of domestic violence.

Madam Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. SCOTT of Virginia. Madam Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time to close.

Madam Speaker, again, the amendments included in this en bloc weaken the bill. I urge a “no” vote on en bloc No. 2. I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ). Pursuant to House Resolution 716, the previous question is ordered on the amendments en bloc offered by the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. SCOTT).

The question is on the amendments en bloc.

The question was taken; and the Speaker pro tempore announced that the yeas appeared to have it.

Ms. FOXX. Madam Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to section 3(s) of House Resolution 8, the yeas and nays are ordered.

Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, further proceedings on this question are postponed.

Pursuant to clause 1(c) of rule XIX, further consideration of H.R. 2119 is postponed.

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12(a) of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess subject to the call of the Chair.

Accordingly (at 1 o’clock and 39 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess.

□ 1431

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin) at 2 o’clock and 31 minutes p.m.

FAMILY VIOLENCE PREVENTION AND SERVICES IMPROVEMENT ACT OF 2021

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 1(c) of rule XIX, further consideration of the bill (H.R. 2119) to amend the Family Violence Prevention and Services Act to make improvements, will now resume.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

AMENDMENTS EN BLOC NO. 1 OFFERED BY MR. SCOTT OF VIRGINIA

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the question on the adoption of amendments en bloc No. 1, printed in part B of House Report 117-137, on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendments en bloc.

The Clerk redesignated the amendments en bloc.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the amendments en bloc offered by the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. SCOTT).

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 238, nays 189, not voting 4, as follows:

[Roll No. 334]

YEAS—238

Adams	Bera	Boyle, Brendan
Aguilar	Beyer	F.
Allred	Bishop (GA)	Brown
Auchincloss	Blumenauer	Brownley
Axne	Blunt Rochester	Bush
Bacon	Bonamici	Bustos
Barragán	Bourdeaux	Butterfield
Bass	Bowman	Carbajal
Beatty		Cárdenas

Carson Johnson (GA)
Carter (LA) Johnson (TX)
Cartwright Jones
Case Joyce (OH)
Casten Kahele
Castor (FL) Kaptur
Castro (TX) Katko
Chu Keating
Cicilline Kelly (IL)
Clark (MA) Khanna
Clarke (NY) Kildee
Cleaver Kilmer
Clyburn Kim (CA)
Cohen Kim (NJ)
Connolly Kind
Cooper Kirkpatrick
Correa Krishnamoorthi
Costa Kuster
Courtney LaMalfa
Craig Lamb
Crist Langevin
Crow Larsen (WA)
Cuellar Larson (CT)
Davids (KS) Lawrence
Davis, Danny K. Lawson (FL)
Davis, Rodney Lee (CA)
Dean Lee (NV)
DeFazio Leger Fernandez
DeGette Levin (CA)
DeLauro Levin (MI)
DelBene Lieu
Delgado Lofgren
Demings Lowenthal
DeSaulnier Luria
Deutch Lynch
Dingell Malinowski
Doggett Malliotakis
Doyle, Michael Maloney,
F. Carolyn B.
Escobar Maloney, Sean
Eshoo Manning
Espaillat Matsui
Evans McBath
Fitzpatrick McCaul
Fletcher McCollum
Foster McEachin
Frankel, Lois McGovern
Gallego McNerney
Garamendi Meeks
Garbarino Meng
Garcia (IL) Mfume
Garcia (TX) Miller-Meeks
Golden Moore (WI)
Gomez Morelle
Gonzales, Tony Moulton
Gonzalez (OH) Mrvan
Gonzalez, Vicente Murphy (FL)
Gottheimer Napolitano
Green, Al (TX) Neal
Grijalva Neguse
Harder (CA) Newman
Hayes Norcross
Higgins (NY) O'Halleran
Himes Obernolte
Horsford Ocasio-Cortez
Houlahan Omar
Hoyer Owens
Huffman Pallone
Jackson Lee Panetta
Jacobs (CA) Pappas
Jayapal Pascarell
Jeffries Payne

NAYS—189

Aderholt Burgess
Allen Calvert
Armstrong Cammack
Arrington Carl
Babin Carter (GA)
Baird Carter (TX)
Balderson Cawthorn
Banks Chabot
Barr Cheney
Bentz Cline
Bergman Cloud
Bice (OK) Clyde
Biggs Cole
Billirakis Comer
Bishop (NC) Crawford
Boebert Crenshaw
Bost Curtis
Brady Davidson
Brooks DesJarlais
Buchanan Diaz-Balart
Buck Donalds
Bucshon Gosar
Budd Dunn
Burchett Ellzey

Perlmutter
Peters
Phillips
Pingree
Pocan
Porter
Pressley
Price (NC)
Quigley
Raskin
Rice (NY)
Ross
Roybal-Allard
Ruiz
Ruppersberger
Rush
Ryan
Sánchez
Sarbanes
Scanlon
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Schradler
Schrier
Scott (VA)
Scott, David
Sewell
Sherman
Sherrill
Sires
Slotkin
Smith (WA)
Soto
Spanberger
Speier
Stansbury
Stanton
Stevens
Stewart
Strickland
Suozi
Swalwell
Takano
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Titus
Tlaib
Tonko
Torres (CA)
Torres (NY)
Trahan
Trone
Turner
Underwood
Upton
Vargas
Veasey
Vela
Velázquez
Wasserman
Wasserman
Schultz
Waters
Watson Coleman
Welch
Wexton
Wild
Williams (GA)
Wilson (FL)
Yarmuth
Young

Graves (MO)
Green (TN)
Greene (GA)
Griffith
Grothman
Guest
Guthrie
Hagedorn
Harris
Harshbarger
Hartzler
Hern
Herrell
Herrera Beutler
Hice (GA)
Higgins (LA)
Hill
Hinson
Hollingsworth
Hudson
Huizenga
Isa
Jackson
Jacobs (NY)
Johnson (LA)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson (SD)
Jordan
Joyce (PA)
Keller
Kelly (MS)
Kustoff
LaHood
Lamborn
Latta
Latta
Latta
Latta
Lesko
Letlow
Long
Loudermilk

Amodei
Kelly (PA)

Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Mace
Mann
Massie
Mast
McCarthy
McClain
McClintock
McHenry
McKinley
Meijer
Meuser
Miller (IL)
Miller (WV)
Moolenaar
Mooney
Moore (AL)
Moore (UT)
Mullin
Murphy (NC)
Nehls
Newhouse
Norman
Nunes
Palazzo
Palmer
Pence
Perry
Pfluger
Posey
Reed
Reschenthaler
Rice (SC)
Rodgers (WA)
Rodgers (AL)
Rodgers (KY)
Rose
Rouzer
Roy

NOT VOTING—4

Kinzinger
Rosendale

□ 1517

Mr. HIGGINS of Louisiana changed his vote from “yea” to “nay.”

Mr. GONZALEZ of Ohio and Ms. MALLIOTAKIS changed their vote from “nay” to “yea.”

So the en bloc amendments were agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

MEMBERS RECORDED PURSUANT TO HOUSE

RESOLUTION 8, 117TH CONGRESS

Butterfield Kirkpatrick
(Kildee) (Stanton)
Cárdenas Lawson (FL)
(Gomez) (Soto)
DeFazio (Brown) Lieu (Beyer)
DeSaulnier Luetkemeyer
(Beyer) (Long)
Doggett (Raskin) Meng (Jeffries)
Green (TN) Payne (Pallone)
(Joyce (PA)) Porter (Wexton)
Kahele (Jacobs) Rush
(CA)) (Underwood)

AMENDMENTS EN BLOC NO. 2 OFFERED BY MR.

SCOTT OF VIRGINIA

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the question on the adoption of amendments en bloc No. 2, printed in part B of House Report 117-137, on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendments en bloc.

The Clerk redesignated the amendments en bloc.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the amendments en bloc offered by the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. SCOTT).

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 175, nays 250, not voting 6, as follows:

[Roll No. 335]

YEAS—175

Gonzalez (OH) Moore (AL)
Granger Moore (UT)
Graves (LA) Murphy (NC)
Bacon Graves (MO) Nehls
Griffith Newhouse
Grothman Nunes
Guest Obernolte
Guthrie Owens
Hagedorn Palazzo
Harshbarger Pence
Hern Pfluger
Herrera Beutler Posey
Higgins (LA) Reed
Hill Reschenthaler
Hinson Rice (SC)
Hollingsworth Rodgers (WA)
Hudson Rogers (AL)
Huizenga Rogers (KY)
Issa Rose
Jacobs (NY) Rouzer
Johnson (LA) Johnson (OH)
Johnson (SD) Johnson (SD)
Jordan Schwelkert
Joyce (OH) Scott, Austin
Joyce (PA) Simpson
Keller Smith (MO)
Kelly (MS) Smith (NE)
Kelly (PA) Smith (NJ)
Kim (CA) Smucker
Kinzinger Kinzinger
Kustoff Kustoff
LaHood Stauber
LaMalfa Steel
Lamborn Stefanik
Latta Stewart
LaTurner Tenney
Lesko Thompson (PA)
Letlow Timmons
Long Turner
Loudermilk Upton
Lucas Valadao
Luetkemeyer Van Drew
Mace Van Dwyne
Malliotakis Wagner
Mann Walberg
McCarthy Walorski
McCaul Waltz
McClain Weber (TX)
McClintock Webster (FL)
MeHenry Wenstrup
McKinley Westerman
Meijer Williams (TX)
Meuser Wilson (SC)
Miller (WV) Wittman
Miller-Meeks Womack
Moolenaar Young
Mooney Zeldin

NAYS—250

Adams
Aguilar
Allred
Armstrong
Arrington
Auchincloss
Axne
Barragán
Bass
Beatty
Bera
Beyer
Biggs
Bishop (GA)
Blumenauer
Blunt Rochester
Boebert
Bonamici
Bourdeaux
Bowman
Boyle, Brendan
F.
Brown
Brownley
Buck
Bucshon
Budd
Bush
Bustos
Butterfield
Carbajal
Cárdenas
Carson
Carter (LA)
Cartwright
Case
Casten
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Chu
Cicilline
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Cleaver
Cline
Cloud
Clyburn
Clyde
Cohen
Connolly
Correa
Costa
Courtney
Craig
Crist
Crow
Cuellar
Davids (KS)
Davidson
Davis, Danny K.
Dean
DeFazio
DeGette
DeLauro
DelBene
Delgado
Demings
DeSaulnier
Deutch
Dingell
Doggett
Doyle, Michael
F.
Duncan
Escobar
Eshoo
Espaillat
Evans
Fletcher
Foster
Frankel, Lois
Gallego
Garamendi
Garcia (IL)
Garcia (TX)
Gohmert
Golden
Gomez
Gonzalez,
Vicente
Good (VA)
Gooden (TX)
Gosar
Gottheimer
Green (TN)
Green, Al (TX)
Greene (GA)
Grijalva
Harder (CA)
Harris
Hartzler
Hayes
Herrell
Hice (GA)
Higgins (NY)

Himes	McGovern	Schiff
Horsford	McNerney	Schneider
Houlahan	Meeks	Schrader
Hoyer	Meng	Schrier
Huffman	Mfume	Scott (VA)
Jackson	Miller (IL)	Scott, David
Jackson Lee	Moore (WI)	Sessions
Jacobs (CA)	Morelle	Sewell
Jeffries	Moulton	Sherman
Johnson (GA)	Mrvan	Sherrill
Johnson (TX)	Mullin	Sires
Jones	Murphy (FL)	Slotkin
Kahele	Nadler	Smith (WA)
Kaptur	Napolitano	Soto
Katko	Neal	Spanberger
Keating	Neguse	Speier
Kelly (IL)	Newman	Stansbury
Khanna	Norcross	Stanton
Kildee	Norman	Steube
Kilmer	O'Halleran	Stevens
Klim (NJ)	Ocasio-Cortez	Strickland
Kind	Omar	Suozzi
Kirkpatrick	Pallone	Swalwell
Krishnamoorthi	Panetta	Takano
Kuster	Pappas	Taylor
Lamb	Pascrell	Thompson (CA)
Langevin	Payne	Thompson (MS)
Larsen (WA)	Perlmutter	Tiffany
Larson (CT)	Perry	Titus
Lawrence	Peters	Tlaib
Lawson (FL)	Phillips	Tonko
Lee (CA)	Pingree	Torres (CA)
Lee (NV)	Pocan	Torres (NY)
Leger Fernandez	Porter	Trahan
Levin (CA)	Pressley	Trone
Levin (MI)	Price (NC)	Underwood
Lieu	Quigley	Vargas
Lofgren	Raskin	Veasey
Lowenthal	Rice (NY)	Vela
Luria	Ross	Velázquez
Lynch	Roy	Wasserman
Malinowski	Roybal-Allard	Schultz
Maloney,	Ruiz	Waters
Carolyn B.	Ruppersberger	Watson Coleman
Maloney, Sean	Rush	Welch
Manning	Ryan	Wexton
Massie	Sánchez	Wild
Matsui	Sarbanes	Williams (GA)
McBath	Scanlon	Wilson (FL)
McEachin	Schakowsky	Yarmuth

NOT VOTING—6

Amodei	Jayapal	Palmer
Cooper	McCollum	Rosendale

□ 1534

Mr. GOODEN of Texas changed his vote from “yea” to “nay.”

Ms. CHENEY and Mr. CURTIS changed their vote from “nay” to “yea.”

So the en bloc amendments were rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

Stated for:

Mr. PALMER. Madam Speaker, I was detained and missed the vote. Had I been present, I would have voted “yea” on rollcall No. 335.

Stated against:

Ms. JAYAPAL. Madam Speaker, I missed rollcall 335 on October 26, 2021. Had I been present, my vote would have been “nay.”

MEMBERS RECORDED PURSUANT TO HOUSE RESOLUTION 8, 117TH CONGRESS

Butterfield	Kinzinger	Rush
(Kildee)	(Gonzalez	(Underwood)
Cárdenas	(OH))	Sires (Pallone)
(Gomez)	Kirkpatrick	Takano
DeFazio (Brown)	(Stanton)	(Cicilline)
DeSaulnier	Lawson (FL)	Thompson (PA)
(Beyer)	(Soto)	(Reschenthaler)
Doggett (Raskin)	Lieu (Beyer)	Trahan (Lynch)
Green (TN)	Luetkemeyer	Watson Coleman
(Joyce (PA))	(Long)	(Pallone)
Kahele (Jacobs	Meng (Jeffries)	Wilson (FL)
(CA))	Payne (Pallone)	(Hayes)
Kelly (PA)	Porter (Wexton)	

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The previous question is ordered on the bill, as amended.

The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, and was read the third time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on passage of the bill.

The question was taken; and the Speaker pro tempore announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Ms. FOXX. Madam Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to section 3(s) of House Resolution 8, the yeas and nays are ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 228, nays 200, not voting 3, as follows:

[Roll No. 336]

YEAS—228

Adams	Garamendi	Moulton
Agullar	Garcia (IL)	Mrvan
Allred	Garcia (TX)	Murphy (FL)
Auchincloss	Golden	Nadler
Axne	Gomez	Napolitano
Barragán	Gonzalez (OH)	Neal
Bass	Gonzalez,	Neguse
Beatty	Vicente	Newman
Bera	Gottheimer	Norcross
Beyer	Green, Al (TX)	O'Halleran
Bishop (GA)	Grijalva	Ocasio-Cortez
Blumenauer	Harder (CA)	Omar
Blunt Rochester	Hayes	Pallone
Bonamici	Higgins (NY)	Panetta
Bourdeaux	Himes	Pappas
Bowman	Horsford	Pascrell
Boyle, Brendan	Houlahan	Payne
F.	Hoyer	Perlmutter
Brown	Huffman	Peters
Brownley	Jackson Lee	Phillips
Bush	Jacobs (CA)	Pingree
Bustos	Jayapal	Pocan
Butterfield	Jeffries	Porter
Carbajal	Johnson (GA)	Pressley
Cárdenas	Johnson (TX)	Price (NC)
Carson	Jones	Quigley
Carter (LA)	Kahele	Raskin
Cartwright	Kaptur	Reed
Case	Katko	Rice (NY)
Casten	Keating	Ross
Castor (FL)	Kelly (IL)	Roybal-Allard
Castro (TX)	Khanna	Ruiz
Chu	Kildee	Ruppersberger
Cicilline	Kilmer	Rush
Clark (MA)	Kim (CA)	Ryan
Clarke (NY)	Kim (NJ)	Sánchez
Cleaver	Kind	Sarbanes
Clyburn	Kinzing	Scanlon
Cohen	Kirkpatrick	Schakowsky
Cole	Krishnamoorthi	Schiff
Connolly	Kuster	Schneider
Cooper	Lamb	Schrader
Correa	Langevin	Schrier
Costa	Larsen (WA)	Scott (VA)
Courtney	Larson (CT)	Scott, David
Craig	Lawrence	Sewell
Crist	Lawson (FL)	Sherman
Crow	Lee (CA)	Sherrill
Cuellar	Lee (NV)	Sires
Davids (KS)	Leger Fernandez	Slotkin
Davis, Danny K.	Levin (CA)	Smith (WA)
Dean	Levin (MI)	Soto
DeFazio	Lieu	Spanberger
DeGette	Lofgren	Speier
DeLauro	Lowenthal	Stansbury
DelBene	Luria	Stanton
Delgado	Lynch	Stevens
Demings	Malinowski	Strickland
DeSaulnier	Maloney,	Suozzi
Deutch	Carolyn B.	Swalwell
Dingell	Maloney, Sean	Takano
Doggett	Manning	Thompson (CA)
Doyle, Michael	Matsui	Thompson (MS)
F.	McBath	Titus
Escobar	McCollum	Tlaib
Eshoo	McEachin	Tonko
Espallat	McGovern	Torres (CA)
Evans	McNerney	Torres (NY)
Fitzpatrick	Meeks	Trahan
Fletcher	Meng	Trone
Foster	Mfume	Underwood
Frankel, Lois	Moore (WI)	Upton
Gallego	Morelle	Vargas

Veasey
Vela
Velázquez
Wasserman
Schultz

Waters
Watson Coleman
Welch
Wexton
Wild

Williams (GA)
Wilson (FL)
Yarmuth
Young

NAYS—200

Aderholt	Gimenez	Miller (WV)
Allen	Gohmert	Miller-Meeks
Armstrong	Gonzales, Tony	Moolenaar
Arrington	Good (VA)	Mooney
Babin	Gooden (TX)	Moore (AL)
Bacon	Gosar	Moore (UT)
Baird	Granger	Mullin
Balderson	Graves (LA)	Murphy (NC)
Banks	Graves (MO)	Nehls
Barr	Green (TN)	Newhouse
Bentz	Greene (GA)	Norman
Bergman	Griffith	Nunes
Bice (OK)	Grothman	Obernolte
Biggs	Guest	Owens
Bilirakis	Guthrie	Palazzo
Bishop (NC)	Hagedorn	Palmer
Boebert	Harris	Pence
Bost	Harshbarger	Perry
Brady	Hartzler	Pfuger
Brooks	Hern	Posey
Buchanan	Herrell	Reschenthaler
Buck	Herrera Beutler	Rice (SC)
Bucshon	Hice (GA)	Rodgers (WA)
Budd	Higgins (LA)	Rogers (AL)
Burchett	Hill	Rogers (KY)
Burgess	Hinson	Rose
Calvert	Hollingsworth	Rouzer
Cammack	Hudson	Roy
Carl	Huizenga	Rutherford
Carter (GA)	Issa	Salazar
Carter (TX)	Jackson	Scallise
Cawthorn	Jacobs (NY)	Schweikert
Chabot	Johnson (LA)	Scott, Austin
Cheney	Johnson (OH)	Sessions
Cline	Johnson (SD)	Simpson
Cloud	Jordan	Smith (MO)
Clyde	Joyce (OH)	Smith (NE)
Comer	Joyce (PA)	Smith (NJ)
Crawford	Keller	Smucker
Crenshaw	Kelly (MS)	Spartz
Curtis	Kelly (PA)	Staubert
Davidson	Kustoff	Steel
Davis, Rodney	LaHood	Stefanik
DesJarlais	LaMalfa	Steil
Diaz-Balart	Lamborn	Steube
Donalds	Latta	Stewart
Duncan	LaTurner	Taylor
Dunn	Lesko	Tenney
Ellzey	Letlow	Thompson (PA)
Emmer	Long	Tiffany
Estes	Loudermilk	Timmons
Fallon	Lucas	Turner
Feenstra	Luetkemeyer	Valadao
Ferguson	Mace	Van Drew
Fischbach	Malliotakis	Van Duyn
Fitzgerald	Mann	Wagner
Fleischmann	Massie	Walberg
Fortenberry	Mast	Walorski
Foxx	McCarthy	Waltz
Franklin, C.	McCaul	Weber (TX)
Franklin, C.	McClain	Webster (FL)
Fulcher	McClintock	Wenstrup
Gaetz	McHenry	Westerman
Gallagher	McKinley	Wilson (SC)
Garbarino	Meijer	Wittman
Garcia (CA)	Meuser	Womack
Gibbs	Miller (IL)	Zeldin

NOT VOTING—3

Amodei	Rosendale	Williams (TX)
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□ 1553

Ms. LETLOW changed her vote from “yea” to “nay.”

So the bill was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MEMBERS RECORDED PURSUANT TO HOUSE RESOLUTION 8, 117TH CONGRESS

Butterfield	Green (TN)	Kinzinger
(Kildee)	(Joyce (PA))	(Gonzalez
Cárdenas	Kahele (Jacobs	(OH))
(Gomez)	(CA))	Kirkpatrick
DeFazio (Brown)	Kelly (PA)	(Stanton)
DeSaulnier	(Keller)	Lawson (FL)
(Beyer)		(Soto)
Doggett (Raskin)		Lieu (Beyer)

Luetkemeyer	Rush	(Reschenthaler)
(Long)	(Underwood)	Trahan (Lynch)
Meng (Jeffries)	Sires (Pallone)	Watson Coleman
Payne (Pallone)	Takano	(Pallone)
Porter (Wexton)	(Cicilline)	Wilson (FL)
	Thompson (PA)	(Hayes)

□ 1600

COMMUNICATION FROM THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia) laid before the House the following communication from the Clerk of the House of Representatives:

OFFICE OF THE CLERK,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, October 26, 2021.

Hon. NANCY PELOSI,
Speaker, House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

DEAR MADAM SPEAKER: Pursuant to the permission granted in Clause 2(h) of Rule II of the Rules of the U.S. House of Representatives, the Clerk received the following message from the Secretary of the Senate on October 26, 2021, at 2:24 p.m.:

Appointment:

Smithsonian American Women's History
Museum Advisory Council.

With best wishes, I am,
Sincerely,

CHERYL L. JOHNSON,
Clerk.

WISHING ATLANTA BRAVES GOOD LUCK IN WORLD SERIES

(Ms. BOURDEAUX asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. BOURDEAUX. Madam Speaker, I rise today to acknowledge the tremendous achievement of the Atlanta Braves and wish them good luck in their first World Series since 1999.

The story of the 2021 Braves is one of resiliency. The team lost two of their stars—Ronald Acuna, Jr., and Mike Soroka—to injuries early this season.

Despite these setbacks, the Braves persevered and won the National League's Eastern Division title for the fourth year in a row.

The Braves have been underdogs in each of their playoff series, but thanks to big performances by players such as Eddie Rosario, whose 14 hits against the Dodgers tied the record for the most hits in a single series, tonight, they will take the field to compete in the World Series.

Many of the players on the Braves' roster honed their skills in Georgia's Seventh District, playing for the Gwinnett Stripers, the Braves' Triple-A affiliate in Lawrenceville.

The 2021 Atlanta Braves embody the never-quit spirit of the State of Georgia, and I wish them good luck as they begin the World Series tonight.

My family, staff, and people of Seventh District are cheering you on. Go Braves.

CALLING FOR CREATION OF A FORMAL COMMISSION TO INVESTIGATE THE TRUE ORIGIN OF COVID-19

(Mr. CAWTHORN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. CAWTHORN. Madam Speaker, Dr. Fauci has forsaken his Hippocratic oath and exchanged it for the mantle of unchecked power. His policies shuttered the U.S. economy, drove our country into financial upheaval, and violated the rights of millions of Americans.

In July, he willfully lied to the U.S. Senate about his role in funding gain-of-function research in Wuhan, China.

This week, the world was shocked to discover that through an experiment under his watch, sweet beagle puppies had their heads stuffed into crates so that sand flies could slowly strip away the skin from their bones. These defenseless animals were damned to agonize in silence because their vocal cords had been surgically ripped from their throats so that their tormentors could discharge their evil actions without having to hear incessant yapping.

Madam Speaker, today I am calling for the creation of a formal commission to investigate the true origin of COVID-19, the role Fauci played in its creation, the false statements he made to Members of Congress under oath, and why the hell Americans are funding the torture of puppies in Africa.

Americans deserve the truth, and this demon doctor must never be allowed to escape justice.

STANDING UP FOR IMMIGRANTS

(Mr. ESPAILLAT asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. ESPAILLAT. Madam Speaker, I rise on behalf of every single TPS holder, DACA recipient, essential worker, and farmworker in this country who have pleaded for this Congress to act; not just today, Madam Speaker, but for the last 35 years.

During the pandemic, our Nation's undocumented immigrants rose to the occasion. They kept our grocery shelves stocked, packing warehouses running, and cleaning and sanitizing businesses, caring for our families—particularly our seniors, Madam Speaker—and delivering food right to our doorsteps while this country came to a standstill—to a halt.

Our praise and lip service are simply not enough. How can we build back better without delivering for those who delivered for us—literally delivered for us—during this pandemic? Building back better means providing real reform for our undocumented neighbors.

There are about 5 million undocumented immigrants who risked their lives during the worst pandemic in our history. They risked their lives each

and every day, and the countless more that kept this country afloat, like our more than 30,000 DACA recipients who stepped up for us and worked on the front lines as physicians, residents, nurses, and paramedics.

Madam Speaker, let's stand up for immigrants.

BIDEN ENERGY CRISIS

(Mr. MOORE of Alabama asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. MOORE of Alabama. Madam Speaker, Democrats are always looking for a new way to pick your pocket. Their latest scheme, tucked away in their reconciliation bill, is a heat your home tax just in time for winter.

This tax would eliminate almost 90,000 American jobs and increase Americans' heating bills by up to \$242 per year. Pain from the heat your home tax would hit Americans who are already suffering from the Biden energy crisis.

The national average for a gallon of gasoline reached \$3.38 on Monday—the most Americans have paid since Biden was Vice President. And the heating home costs are already projected to rise as much as 54 percent on some homes and households in America.

This crisis is driven by bad policies. On Joe Biden's first day in office, he killed 11,000 American jobs by blocking the Keystone pipeline. Basically, Joe Biden's energy policy is this: You kill the Keystone pipeline and then you allow Russia a green light to build a pipeline, and then you beg OPEC to increase production, and you buy solar panels from China.

HONORING AMERICA'S IMMIGRANTS

(Mr. CORREA asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. CORREA. Madam Speaker, today I rise to remind my colleagues of the contributions that immigrants have made to our country.

I want to direct your attention to the poster next to me. This is Corporal Jose Angel Garibay; he is a Dreamer who lived in my district and joined the U.S. Marine Corps. Jose Angel Garibay was the first serviceman from Orange County to be killed in action in Iraq. Jose Angel Garibay was a Dreamer who made the ultimate sacrifice for America.

Madam Speaker, if I can call your attention to a second poster. This is Gregoria, a farmworker who has risked her life during the worldwide pandemic to feed our country. Even during droughts and fire season in California, these farmworkers still went to work to make sure that our country was fed, and America was kept healthy. Gregoria has been living and working in my district for 28 years. She is a mother and breadwinner.

People like these two individuals, Gregoria and Jose Angel Garibay, have

earned the right to American citizenship. Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to continue to fight for a pathway to citizenship for millions of individuals like Gregoria and Jose.

EQUITABLE ACCESS TO HEALTHCARE

(Mr. SCHIFF asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. SCHIFF. Madam Speaker, I rise in support of the Equal Healthcare for All Act. Federal law protects against discrimination in housing, schooling, and employment.

But equitable access to healthcare remains broadly unprotected, the consequences of which are deadly: for Black women who are more likely to die during childbirth, for Hispanic individuals who suffer from higher rates of chronic diseases, for LGBTQ individuals who postpone medical treatment for fear of discrimination.

For the first time in our Nation's history, my bill would make equitable healthcare a protected civil right. And it will be another important step towards breaking down the barriers of discrimination in our country.

Madam Speaker, I want to thank Dwayne Hall, a community leader and good friend, for his efforts to conceptualize and advance this bill. The importance of those efforts cannot be understated.

BETTER MANAGEMENT FOR OUR FEDERAL FORESTS

(Mr. LAMALFA asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. LAMALFA. Madam Speaker, I just wanted to point out, as a result of the over 2 million acres of fire that have happened in California, the next thing that happens is when the winter comes, and the rains come—like we are having so much now—the deluge of rain caused after the forest fires because of unmanaged forests the erosion that we are seeing here.

This example here is Highway 70 running through Butte County and Plumas County. The rockslide you see here is part of the fire scar. So when we lose all that foliage, you get erosion.

What does erosion mean? Not just the highway being closed, but this washes into, in this case Feather River, on down into Lake Oroville, which is a water source for 25 million people in California.

So why is this important? Because we have to do a much better job of managing our Federal forests, our Federal lands, and we are not doing that. We are not doing it speedily enough because we have so much to catch up on, yet every year millions of acres of forest land burn. This is just one of the results here.

The lost transportation. The water quality that affects so many people is

going to be negatively affected by this lack of action. We need the Forest Service to move rapidly towards not only mitigating the fires from this year with erosion, but also manage these lands so we don't have these horrific fires.

GO ASTROS

(Ms. JACKSON LEE asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Madam Speaker, I want everybody to know there is breaking news, and you are going to see something exciting on the floor of the House tomorrow.

First of all, Go Astros. The big orange is rolling into Atlanta. And I know the red, white, and blue is in Atlanta, called the Braves. But we are coming in because there is nothing more meteoric than the Astros.

And breaking news, we will be on the floor tomorrow with some exciting challenges. Go Astros, all the way to the World Series.

But I don't mind accepting a challenge, and tomorrow I think we will have some folks from Atlanta and Georgia and some folks from Texas and Houston on the floor tomorrow with some breaking news. Go Astros.

HELP FOR OUR RETURNING SERVICEMEN AND SERVICEWOMEN

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 4, 2021, the gentleman from New York (Mr. ZELDIN) is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the minority leader.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. ZELDIN. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members be given 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous materials on the topic of our Special Order.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

Mr. ZELDIN. Madam Speaker, our servicemen and—women have sacrificed so much in their courageous fight for our exceptional Nation and our freedoms. Unfortunately, when our veterans return home from the battlefield, too often they find that their fight has just begun.

My home county in New York, Suffolk, boasts one of the highest concentrations of veterans in the country, and we pride ourselves on our rich history and commitment to serving our Nation's veterans.

The Department of Veterans Affairs estimates that approximately 20 veterans per day take their own life, oftentimes plagued with post-traumatic stress disorder and traumatic brain injury.

One of those suffering was PFC Joseph Dwyer, an Iraq war veteran from

Mount Sinai, New York. As an Army combat medic, PFC Dwyer was the face of the Iraq war. In 2003, this photo next to me was taken of Joe carrying an injured Iraqi child to safety, and it went viral worldwide.

Unfortunately, when he came back home to Long Island he returned with the mental wounds of war, and after years of struggling, he lost his battle with PTSD in 2008. It is important to note that Joe didn't commit suicide. He was seeking temporary relief from his pain, and his last words were: I don't want to die.

Understanding that PFC Dwyer was just one of the local veterans struggling, I created the PFC Joseph P. Dwyer Veteran Peer Support Program as a New York State senator in 2012. The Dwyer program is modeled as a peer-to-peer support program for veterans struggling with PTSD and TBI.

This model provides a safe, confidential, and educational platform where all veterans are welcome to meet with other veterans in support of each other's successful transition to post-service life and seeks to build vet-to-vet relationships that enhance positive change.

The Dwyer program also incorporates a variety of therapeutic activities, such as horse training and fishing that provide for common experiences, learning, and personal growth.

Suffolk County served as one of four test counties in New York, and since then, with the dedication and hard work of so many exceptional men and women, the program has successfully expanded to more than 25 counties across New York, saving lives and assisting tens of thousands of New York veterans battling PTSD and TBI.

The program has been so successful that the New York State budget for fiscal year 2022 included a 22 percent increase in funding for the Dwyer program. The way the program is organized, by providing grants to localities, it has allowed each county to customize its individual program to fit individual needs and resources they have available while running an efficient and effective program.

Each county only receives between \$100,000 and \$300,000 from the State, and what they manage to do with that money is incredible.

Its continued track record of success is why I introduced bipartisan legislation, H.R. 1476, the PFC Joseph P. Dwyer Peer Support Program Act, to expand the Dwyer program nationally by authorizing the VA Secretary to make grants available to State and local entities, to carry out peer-to-peer mental health programs all across our Nation and help ensure that all of our Nation's veterans have access to the support they need.

This important legislation has earned the support of 14 veteran advocacy organizations, including: The American Legion, Military Veterans Advocacy, Blinded Veterans Association, Military Order of the Purple

Heart, American Ex-Prisoners of War, Paralyzed Veterans of America, Catholic War Veterans, New York City Veterans Alliance, Jewish War Veterans, the Fleet Reserve Association, Iraq and Afghanistan Veterans of America, Wounded Warrior Project, AMVETS, and the American Foundation for Suicide Prevention.

It has also been cosponsored by 36 of my colleagues, both Republicans and Democrats, some of whom we will hear from this evening about the importance of this legislation and improving the resources and care we provide to our Nation's heroes as they make the difficult transition to civilian life.

Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from California (Mr. COSTA), who is a leader in this effort fighting for our veterans and is a cosponsor of H.R. 1476.

□ 1615

Mr. COSTA. Madam Speaker, I rise today to speak in support of the Private First Class Joseph P. Dwyer Peer Support Program Act. I want to thank my colleague, Representative ZELDIN, for his good work and his efforts on behalf of veterans who serve our country with great honor.

Roughly 15 million adults in the United States suffer from post-traumatic stress disorder, otherwise known as PTSD. The Department of Veterans Affairs indicates that between 15 and 30 percent of Vietnam veterans have had post-traumatic stress disorder in their lifetime; about 12 percent of Desert Storm veterans have had post-traumatic stress disorder; and between 11 and 20 percent of those who served in Operations Iraqi Freedom and Enduring Freedom now also, sadly, have been subject to post-traumatic stress disorder in a given year.

These statistics are staggering, and, sadly, because of PTSD, many veterans have taken their lives. Our servicemen and -women sacrifice so much to protect our freedom, and we must do all we can to help them recover and prevent these tragic losses.

In 2013 the State of New York, under the leadership of Representative ZELDIN and others, established the Dwyer program to support veterans suffering from post-traumatic stress disorder and traumatic brain injury, otherwise referred to as TBI, by connecting veterans with other veterans who suffer through similar struggles. Over the years, the program has created a safe, confidential, and educational network for thousands of veterans to support each other on their transition to post-service life; and this is so important.

The Veterans Administration has found that one key part to help our veterans is to ensure that they feel connected to their communities and know that they are not alone in their struggles that they face and that they can come back and become a contributing member to their community as they were when they left. Expanding

the Dwyer program nationwide, therefore, is crucial to save lives and help our veterans successfully transition to civilian life when they come home.

The San Joaquin Valley of California, which I am honored to represent, is home to nearly 30,000 veterans. Throughout my time in Congress, veterans and their families have been one of my top priorities. I have spent 17 years working side by side with the Veterans Administration assisting veterans with PTSD, creating a veterans' home, expanding veterans' healthcare, and providing a whole host of efforts that deal with post-traumatic stress disorder and pending claims for service-connected benefits. When we support them, we also must never forget about their families because it is both them and their families.

Next month on November 11 we are going to celebrate Veterans Day, and I can't think of a better thing that we can all do than to work on this legislation successfully and say thank you to those who have served our Nation. I am a proud cosponsor of this bipartisan legislation to provide our veterans with the support, healthcare, and treatment they have earned and, therefore, that they deserve. This nationwide expansion is long overdue.

I want to congratulate and thank my colleagues for their efforts. We can do more, and we must do more. Every veteran counts on us to do our part because they have done theirs.

Mr. ZELDIN. Madam Speaker, I thank Congressman COSTA so much for his leadership and advocacy. It is so important that from coast to coast every veteran in the United States of America knows that there are people in their community who would drop everything at a moment's notice in the middle of the night to provide that love and support to get them through their difficult times. Every veteran should have access to a program like this, and I appreciate the gentleman's leadership.

Mr. COSTA. I commend the gentleman and my colleagues on this effort. It is very important, and it is the right thing to do.

Mr. ZELDIN. Madam Speaker, Congressman MIKE GARCIA is another cosponsor of H.R. 1476. He was a Navy fighter pilot. We are not going to hold that against him. We are still just getting close here to an Army-Navy game.

But what we find is that different generations serving in different branches and different conflicts, whether it is in peacetime or wartime, we have so many veterans who have stepped up. Congressman MIKE GARCIA sure has done his part. It is an honor to serve with him now here in the House.

Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from California (Mr. GARCIA), who is a cosponsor of H.R. 1476.

Mr. GARCIA of California. Madam Speaker, I look forward to maybe more contested Army-Navy games in the near term.

Madam Speaker, in our battle against our internal demons, there is

nothing more powerful than veterans helping other veterans. I rise today to discuss the need to support our veterans battling post-traumatic stress disorder and traumatic brain injury, otherwise known as TBI. Prior to coming to Congress I served in the U.S. Navy as an F/A-18 strike fighter pilot. I served from the age of 18 until the age of 36. I was honored to fly combat missions during the first 6 months of Operation Iraqi Freedom over the skies of Baghdad, Fallujah and Tikrit in 2001 in support of our soldiers and marines on the ground.

As a veteran myself, I understand that individuals serving in the military or those who have served often take pride in their ability to compartmentalize things or to compartmentalize events in their minds. This is how we cope. But during my journey I lost too many friends, and many of them to suicide, because they thought they were able to compartmentalize when in reality they needed the help.

When someone makes a decision to leave the military, they often think that by going back to the real world they will lose their experiences and that the memories that terrorize many of us will come off with the uniform. This simply could not be further from the truth. The memories are always there weighing on you mentally, physically, and emotionally. This is why it is crucial that we raise awareness for those dealing with PTSD or TBI.

The mental toughness taught in the military does not mean staying silent or not reaching out for help. Instead, I believe that receiving help and talking with a professional or a fellow veteran shows resilience. It shows you are longing to heal, Madam Speaker, so you can be a better spouse and you can be a better parent and a better friend. That is what real toughness looks like.

It is abundantly clear that there is a dire need to improve access to the critical mental health resources for our veterans battling PTSD and TBI. This is what H.R. 1476 does. And I commend Representative ZELDIN for introducing the bipartisan bill, the PFC Joseph P. Dwyer Peer Support Program Act, which would establish a peer-to-peer support program for military veterans suffering from PTSD and TBI.

Private First Class Joseph P. Dwyer, an Iraq war veteran, is just one example of a life taken too soon because of PTSD acquired during his time of service. There is a bond amongst those who have served that cannot be broken, and this program will create efforts that take into account this bond and this friendship and this kinship, and it provides a way for veterans to heal alongside one another.

Madam Speaker, I strongly support this legislation and encourage others to do the same. Our precious warriors deserve our support. Our precious warriors and their families need our support.

God bless all those who serve.

Mr. ZELDIN. Madam Speaker, the gentleman just said something that

really struck with me as he reflects on people he served with who lost their lives due to PTSD.

I have actually known more people in the military who have lost their lives due to PTSD than have lost their lives in combat. When we were deciding whether or not to create a program like this and we created a veterans' advisory panel to design the proposal, one of the members was someone named John Jennings. Right before we had our first meeting, John lost his battle due to PTSD, and we named it the John P. Jennings Veterans' Advisory Panel. But these stories for many post-9/11 veterans—and it was called something else in decades and generations past, it seems like each time there has been a conflict it has had a different name—so many veterans have been impacted actually losing more friends due to PTSD than in combat.

My colleague from New York, CHRIS JACOBS, who is a cosponsor of H.R. 1476, comes from a part of the State that I actually had just visited. They have successful Dwyer models now in his region, too. Veterans of all generations and proud veteran supporters all throughout CHRIS JACOBS' district are looking to find ways to tell the story of how the Dwyer program is working for them and in other areas looking for ways to expand it to go further. Every minute since he has been here, CHRIS JACOBS has been an outstanding leader for our veterans and our veteran community. Of course, he is cosponsoring this legislation because he doesn't waste any opportunity to do everything in his power to help fight for vets.

Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from New York (Mr. JACOBS).

Mr. JACOBS of New York. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman for his service and sacrifice to our country.

Madam Speaker, I rise today in support, as well, of H.R. 1476 to allocate more resources to our American heroes struggling with post-traumatic stress disorder, PTSD, and traumatic brain injury.

Madam Speaker, as we become more aware of mental health, we must ensure that we make every possible effort to help those who served our Nation and are now struggling. It is estimated that 11 to 20 percent of veterans suffer from PTSD, and almost 500,000 veterans have suffered a TBI in the past 20 years.

These injuries were incurred protecting our Nation and defending our freedom across numerous wars. Certainly this conversation surrounding mental health has gained a new national spotlight in the past number of months as veterans witnessed the chaotic and reckless withdrawal from Afghanistan. My office has received numerous calls from veterans in my district who are deeply disturbed by the events we have witnessed, and many are experiencing new grief and pain.

Similarly, it was reported that the veterans crisis hotline saw a recent

surge in both texts and calls from veterans struggling with mental health around the Nation.

There is no greater honor or act of selflessness than to sign up to serve our Nation in our military. We have a moral and sworn obligation to protect those who sacrificed protecting us, and we have an obligation to ensure any veteran can access the resources they need.

I proudly cosponsored the PFC Joseph P. Dwyer Peer Support Program Act as one solution to this complex problem. I would say I knew full well how well this program operated as a member of the State senate trying to carry on the great work and the creation of Congressman ZELDIN when he was in the State senate. I want to thank him for his leadership on this issue and carrying this forward to the Federal level so more areas can benefit from it.

Supporting our veterans is a bipartisan issue we can all get behind. There is no room to debate this issue, only room for action to help our American heroes.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to join me in cosponsoring H.R. 1476, and I urge this body to move efficiently to provide more mental health and brain injury resources to hundreds of thousands of veterans across the Nation who desperately need it. I am grateful for this opportunity.

Mr. ZELDIN. Madam Speaker, Congressman JACOBS, as he mentioned, was a member of the New York State Senate, and every single year it was a budget battle to get this money in that final budget. Thanks to Chris' efforts working on both sides of the aisle in both the New York State Senate and New York State Assembly, it didn't just continue to get funded but it expanded, and it is now in his region very successfully.

Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman for being here and for his cosponsorship.

Congressman MADISON CAWTHORN with North Carolina's 11th District is a member of the House Veterans' Affairs Committee. He is a cosponsor of H.R. 1476. He is all in on that committee to fight for our veterans to make sure that the Department of Veterans Affairs is being run as effectively and efficiently as possible and there are a whole lot of Americans all across this country who know that as MADISON CAWTHORN has their back as a member of this committee. We are all proud of him and glad he is here in the House with us. We are honored to have him as a cosponsor.

Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. CAWTHORN).

Mr. CAWTHORN. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding to me.

I will say that I am proud to be a cosponsor on his bill. I think it is far past time that Congress start taking the mental health requirements, neces-

sities, and needs of our veterans' community more seriously. Not only does this mean just sending more money to it, it means thinking outside of the box; and I think that is exactly what the gentleman's bill does.

I will tell you, Madam Speaker, when we start thinking about the debt that our Nation owes to this Nation's veterans, we realize that the debt can never truly be repaid. But certainly we can make sure that not 23 servicemembers—veterans—are committing suicide every single day. Certainly we can make sure that the telehealth program within the VA is expanded so that people can have easy mental checkups that won't deem them as someone who is mentally unfit.

□ 1630

Certainly, this means that we can take a proactive manner in making sure that our veterans feel safe and feel as if they can come forward and speak about the mental health issues that they are facing.

So many servicemembers are dying. I believe the gentleman from New York remarked earlier that one of our members of this committee said that they actually knew more people who had committed suicide since returning home from the battlefield than had actually died on the battlefield, and that is truly heartbreaking.

When they come home to America, they should be greeted as our Nation's heroes because that is exactly what they are.

It is my honor to cosponsor this bill. It is my honor to support the mental health needs of our veteran community. And it is my honor to fight for them every single day.

Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman for his leadership.

Mr. ZELDIN. Madam Speaker, I thank Congressman CAWTHORN, and I am not surprised that he is a cosponsor of this bill. He very eloquently stated the need to think outside the box.

People go for help, and there are some people who just always thought, Congressman RUTHERFORD, that the answer is just to provide a medication. They weren't thinking outside the box.

I remember people were showing up sick to PT. They would go to the infirmary complaining, and they were diagnosing Tylenol and codeine. You have a headache, Tylenol and codeine. You need knee surgery? Well, here is Tylenol and codeine. Whatever it was, it was just all over the base. It was the instinctive response.

I think, for a while, the Department of Veterans Affairs thought that that was the only answer.

We have a county sheriff who, in many ways, I look to him as the sheriff here in the House. He is also a cosponsor of H.R. 1476. He is someone who knows his purpose here in the House, a principled man, a fighter. His constituents are very lucky to have him in Florida's Fourth Congressional District. And he gets it.

That is why he has been all in fighting for veterans every day that he has been here.

Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Florida (Mr. RUTHERFORD).

Mr. RUTHERFORD. I thank my good friend from New York for his kind words.

Madam Speaker, I rise today to discuss something that affects far too many of our veterans around the country. Every year in America, thousands of young men and women, they raise their right hands and take that oath to support and defend the Constitution of the United States against all enemies, foreign and domestic.

They take this oath with the full knowledge of the risks associated with military service. They may be shipped off to a dangerous place. They may be required to have courage under fire. And like scores of American heroes who have paid the ultimate sacrifice throughout our history, they may even lay down their lives as well.

Madam Speaker, what these men and women did not sign up for is the torment that follows too many after their service is complete. In fact, for some, the toughest battle that they will face comes after they leave the military.

Over the last 2 years, Americans have weathered the COVID-19 pandemic. But I tell you, there is another pandemic raging in our veteran community. Every single day, over 20 veterans take their lives—every single day.

Since 9/11, we have lost four times as many veterans and Active Duty servicemembers to suicide than we have to combat—four times more to suicide than combat. This pandemic may not get the front-page attention in the media, but for those battling PTSD, TBI, and other forms of service-connected trauma, it is personal, and it is real.

We owe not only a debt of gratitude to those who have served but also a commitment that we are there for them throughout their lives. That is why I am proud to support the PFC Joseph P. Dwyer Peer Support Program Act because I know it works.

This bipartisan legislation expands an already proven, successful peer-to-peer support program for veterans suffering from PTSD and TBI. This program, as I said, has already been proven to be effective therapy across the State of New York. It is time to bring this to veterans in every corner of the United States to save those lives.

I want to thank my good friend, Congressman LEE ZELDIN, for filing this bill, this very important bill.

Madam Speaker, I urge all of my colleagues to support this bill and continue to fight for those who have so bravely fought for us.

Mr. ZELDIN. Madam Speaker, here, in the Halls of Congress, you hear millions, billions, trillions get thrown around, big dollar numbers. What has been so amazing is that a county gets \$180,000, saving countless lives, seeing

families staying together, people being able to stay in their jobs, and communities are stronger.

It is so efficient, and that, I think, is one of the keys of success because there are people in our communities who want to volunteer their specialties. There is a social worker, psychologist, psychiatrist. There is someone who wants to provide food to that barbecue, a venue for a meeting. They want to give back.

There are a lot of people I come across all the time who say that their only regret in life is that they never served. They wanted to serve and didn't do it, and that is their biggest regret in life. They are finding ways to serve.

The gentleman is stepping up in a huge way, and it is something that I would be excited to see in his congressional district in Florida.

Mr. RUTHERFORD. I would, too. I will tell the gentleman, listening to him speak, it reminds me that this is not even just about those servicemembers. We talk about the 20 to 23 number that take their lives every day. But there are thousands of family members and friends who are affected by those deaths. So this is not only for our servicemembers. It is also for all of their families and friends and loved ones. I thank the gentleman for this bill.

Mr. ZELDIN. Madam Speaker, I have seen that, too. There is a spouse out there who is seeing their loved one struggling with post-traumatic stress, and they don't know what to do to help. They are reaching out to the local veterans service office. They are reaching out to their local Dwyer program because they want to help their loved one. They want to keep their marriage together. They don't want everything to fall apart.

The specialty, the expertise here, is not just about providing that support and help to the servicemember. When one person serves in the military, just like you were a sheriff, when one person serves in law enforcement, the whole family serves. You come home with the mental wounds of war, and really, in a way, the whole family is experiencing the mental wounds of war.

Mr. RUTHERFORD. I will tell the gentleman, it is proven in New York. It is actually proven in northeast Florida. We have a peer-to-peer program that is called Fire Watch, which has been incredibly successful just recently.

That is why I was excited to see this bill because I know from Fire Watch, and I know from the results that you all have had in the great State of New York, just how important this is to saving lives.

Mr. ZELDIN. Madam Speaker, I remember when I first got here to the House, and there was somebody with a national veterans service office who was advocating for peer-to-peer support. I asked this national commander what he had in mind, what he envisioned, what his model was for how to provide peer-to-peer support.

I wasn't trying to ask it as some type of a trick question, a gotcha question, but I realized, in his answer, he didn't really know. He knew that he was supposed to advocate for peer-to-peer support, but he didn't know exactly what that model was going to look like.

Then, over the course of these last few years, more of these national veterans service organizations have been looking at what is going on in New York. Now they come to the Halls of Congress and are testifying in front of the Veterans' Affairs Committee. They talk about peer support, and they specifically are citing the Dwyer program as that model.

I saw, at a place called the Warrior Ranch in Suffolk County, a veteran who is struggling with post-traumatic stress disorder be placed in this area with a wild horse that was just rescued. He had never interacted with horses before. Within minutes—he had some training as to how to understand what the horse is thinking, how to take charge, realizing that the horse is going to be testing you out a little bit as to who is in charge. He took charge of that situation, and he immediately developed this bond with this horse.

I was speaking to someone who barely survived his own struggle with post-traumatic stress. He is upstate New York. Through a similar program, he developed a bond with a horse, and it was so strong that the owner of this ranch would allow him to come in the middle of the night if he was having a bad night and spend some time with this horse. That was how he got through his tough time.

I mean, he is healthy. He is doing great. He is a leader in his community, with the veterans community specifically. And he credits that interaction he had with a horse.

Others, it is fly-fishing. Others, it is having access to a companion animal.

The answer is not just to medicate a person with mental health issues. You need to find other alternative ways to try to assist these men and women in need.

It is not just veterans, although here we are specifically talking about veterans with the mental wounds of war. A lot of the examples that could be provided of success with the Dwyer program can be replicated for others who are nonveterans who have mental health challenges in this country.

The Dwyer program has made a lifesaving impact in our State. I have received a few testimonials.

Danielle is an Army veteran enrolled in the Suffolk County Dwyer program. She stated:

I started the Dwyer program back in April 2020 because the internship program I was in was no longer an option during COVID-19. I was a single mother who was furloughed and attempting graduate school through virtual means, which was extremely taxing on my mental health.

The support group grew into a sisterhood of not only emotional and spiritual support but guidance and education on the resources available to us and that female veterans

must continue to fight for their needs as a special population.

I owe everything to this magnetic group for being the positive guidance I needed to continue my service, complete my educational goals, and become employed at an agency that truly cares about veterans' special needs.

In Suffolk, that program is led by Thomas Ronayne and Marcelle Leis and a number of others. They are all in. They have dedicated their lives toward making it a huge success. They certainly impacted Danielle's life.

They also impacted Robert's life. He is a Navy veteran and a Suffolk County Dwyer program participant who said:

I was struggling with both substance abuse and use and thoughts of self-harm, as well as a suicide attempt.

This program, and those involved, helped me battle all this, and I now have over 5 years sober, a family, two degrees, and a new career.

Roger is a Marine Corps veteran, a Purple Heart recipient, and a Suffolk County Dwyer program participant. He said:

You have to be mentally ready to say to yourself, I need something. I need to reach out to somebody somewhere, because even though it takes a tremendous amount of courage and dedication to join the military, it takes just as much courage and dedication to be able to express that you have an issue with your life because of your experiences through the military. I am really happy for the Dwyer program because it gives us the outlet we need, because veterans only relate to other veterans.

Judy is from Suffolk County. She said:

I am a psychiatric RN with 33 years clinical experience. During that time, I have treated veterans with PTSD and traumatic brain injury. As these issues are long term, the problem has always been providing support after hospitalization. There have been no resources in the community until Dwyer came along.

Now there is a strong helping hand to support these heroes. But it needs to be expanded to accomplish more. Without it, veterans face repeated hospitalizations, resulting in premature and unnecessary deaths.

Arthur is a Vietnam veteran from Suffolk County. He said:

As a combat vet of the Vietnam war, I can relate to the need for the Dwyer program. When I returned home from Vietnam, there were no support services that I was aware of. I went from my duty station in Vietnam to CONUS in 3 days, no adjustment.

I am not alone, as there are many Vietnam vets that are suffering even today. I believe that not adjusting to civilian life sets back an individual's progress and assimilation back into society.

□ 1645

I will give you one last testimonial, and I would like to be able to introduce my friend, BUDDY CARTER from Georgia.

Anthony is a Suffolk County Dwyer program participant. He said: I have personally seen how veterans, myself being a disabled veteran included, show up to a meeting, and they are provided with food, drinks, and a safe and secure environment to share veteran-related issues with other veterans and receive

positive, supportive feedback that significantly improves their quality of life. I am happy to support this program and be involved in any way possible.

Congressman BUDDY CARTER and I were elected in 2014. He is a friend. He is a great public servant. He has a number of specialties that bring diversity here to our Chamber. A number of times, based off of his civilian experiences in life, he has made letters, requests, and legislation all better and stronger when he has weighed in.

Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. CARTER), who is my friend and a cosponsor of H.R. 1476.

Mr. CARTER of Georgia. Madam Speaker, this afternoon, I am pleased to join many of my colleagues to discuss the crucial need to improve access to critical mental health resources for veterans battling post-traumatic stress disorder, PTSD, and traumatic brain injury, TBI.

Georgia's First Congressional District, which I have the honor and privilege of representing, has a strong presence from each branch of the military, with 61,000 Active Duty servicemembers.

We are home to four major military bases: Fort Stewart, Hunter Army Airfield, Kings Bay Naval Submarine Base, and Moody Air Force Base.

My district is also home to over 50,000 veterans. Approximately 19,000 of these veterans are post-9/11 veterans, 14,000 are Gulf war veterans, 15,000 are Vietnam war veterans, 1,800 are Korean war veterans, and nearly 200 are World War II veterans.

Suicide is a major issue, not just within Georgia's First District, but one across our entire Nation as well.

The Department of Veterans Affairs reports that an estimated 20 veterans a day commit suicide. Madam Speaker, that is totally unacceptable. Twenty servicemembers, 20 veterans a day committing suicide. It is a sad thought that 20 of our veterans and servicemembers are taking their own lives after returning home.

Even worse, a recent study released this past summer by the Costs of War Project found that servicemembers and veterans are four times more likely to have committed suicide than those who lost their lives in combat. This is an epidemic.

We are losing more veterans on our home front than we have fighting the global war on terrorism. It affects not only the veterans suffering from mental stress but their families, friends, and loved ones they leave behind.

The Department of Veterans Affairs estimates that 11 to 20 percent of veterans who deployed in support of Operation Iraqi Freedom and Operation Enduring Freedom will have PTSD in a given year, compared to veterans of Desert Storm and Vietnam, who will suffer from PTSD at a rate of 12 and 30 percent, respectively.

As many as 23 percent of combat veterans who have returned home from

Iraq and Afghanistan have come back with a traumatic brain injury. The reason why these statistics are so alarming is the increased risk factors veterans with PTSD and TBI have for committing suicide.

Veterans who suffer from PTSD are four times more likely to commit suicide than those veterans without PTSD, while veterans with a TBI are twice as likely to commit suicide than those without one.

That is why I stand here today with my colleagues and pledge we work together in passing crucial legislation needed to improve access to critical mental health resources for our veterans.

One critical piece of legislation that I was proud to cosponsor is H.R. 1476, the PFC Joseph P. Dwyer Peer Support Program Act, which has been offered by my friend and colleague, Representative LEE ZELDIN. This bill will expand veteran peer-to-peer support programs nationally and help veterans suffering from PTSD and TBI. It is imperative that veterans receive the care they need and to prevent this ongoing crisis.

Over 60 percent of the veterans that died by suicide in 2018 did not visit the VA in the year of their death or the previous year. Again, over 60 percent of the veterans that died by suicide in 2018 did not visit the VA in the year of their death or the previous year.

While the VA offers different types of treatment for veterans who are battling with PTSD and TBI, we need to ensure that veterans are aware of the programs available to them and remind them that they are not alone.

That is also why earlier this month I cosigned a letter led by my friend Representative DAVID JOYCE to Secretary McDonough. This letter urged the VA to develop a comprehensive plan to connect veterans of the war in Afghanistan and the global war on terrorism to essential VA benefits and services as soon as possible.

As I mentioned, Georgia's First Congressional District is home to a large military and veteran community. We have several veteran nonprofit organizations who focus on providing peer-to-peer support for veterans who suffer from PTSD.

The PFC Joseph P. Dwyer Peer Support Program Act will ensure that all veterans have access to a safe and confidential peer-to-peer platform. I wholeheartedly believe this will help lower the number of veterans who commit suicide in our country each day.

One death is too many.

Madam Speaker, I thank my friend from New York for organizing this today. His efforts are appreciated, they are recognized, and we thank him for that.

Mr. ZELDIN. Madam Speaker, I thank Congressman BUDDY CARTER of Georgia for being here and for cosponsoring this bipartisan bill. There are a lot of people on both sides of the aisle who have signed on, on this effort.

Congressman CARTER has the expertise to understand what has been a

longtime, conventional treatment, where doctors would just be prescribing a medication. The value of thinking outside the box has just saved so many lives. To be able to bring this program to Georgia, to Florida, to California, all across our entire Nation, would be enormous.

I want to thank all my colleagues who joined me here today in sharing stories of veterans they represent or served with during their time in the military, and some of their own experiences. I look forward to continuing to work with each of them to expand and improve access to lifesaving mental health resources for our veterans suffering from PTSD and TBI.

We are less than 2 months removed from the 20th anniversary of the 9/11 terror attacks and less than 3 months since the withdrawal of Afghanistan. The tragic events that unfolded in Afghanistan were hard for Americans to watch, including many Afghanistan vets who are speaking out.

What was interesting to note, and not surprising for many, as we are having our individual conversations, especially with the Afghan vets, the calls rose to the Veterans Crisis Line, online chats with the crisis line staff were up almost 40 percent, and texts to the crisis line rose by 98 percent.

For me, my life could be separated into two parts. I am 41 years old. Half of my life was before September 11, 2001; half of my life was after September 11, 2001. But what is so amazing about those who are currently serving, so many of them, and those who are contacting our offices looking for congressional nominations to go to a service academy, all they know is life post-September 11, 2001. They either weren't born yet or they are just too young to remember.

Everyone who is here in this Chamber now, every one of us probably vividly remembers exactly where we were on September 11, 2001. For these people who are signing up right now, to think that their whole life is everything we have seen post-9/11 and they still raise their hand and answer the call. We have a duty to look out for them, in some way to try to give back, because they are willing to give it all up in defense of us.

I want to thank all 14 of the veteran service organizations who have stepped up, the national commanders who come here to the Halls of Congress to talk about the PFC Joseph P. Dwyer program.

If you go back and look at the American Legion National Commander's testimony earlier this year in front of the House and Senate VA committees, he was advocating for the Dwyer program to be expanded nationally.

It is our duty to give back, to look out for our vets and our veteran families. PFC Joseph P. Dwyer left behind a young widow, a 2-year-old daughter, a proud family, and forever they should know that this country will never forget Joseph Dwyer's service and sac-

rific. We are trying to turn it into as much of a positive as possible.

For anyone who is out there, any veteran in need, there is the Veterans Crisis Line to call and there are online chats. There are ways to reach out in your local community and nationally. Please reach out to your local Department of VA, at the very least, if you don't know of any other opportunities or resources available in your community.

There are people who live around the block from you who will drop everything in the middle of the night to help you, as I mentioned earlier. Don't give up. We have your back. We are so grateful for your service to our country. This is a great world, a great country that is worth fighting to protect and defend, and a life worth living.

Madam Speaker, I thank all of the cosponsors, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. BACON. Madam Speaker, I rise today to discuss the need to improve access to critical mental health resources for veterans battling with Post-Traumatic Stress and TBI, and to pledge my continued support on these vital issues facing our countless brave and heroic men and women who have dedicated their lives to serving our nation. It is imperative that we as a country and the United States Congress continue to work with our partners in government, industry, academia, and with private citizens to provide the best possible tools needed for their mental health and well-being.

TBI is a serious and complex injury that happens on and off the battlefield. In fact, most TBIs occur during training. While many injuries appear to be psychological, many of them are physical and are caused by actual damage to the brain because of blast exposure, heavy weaponry, or just doing the day-to-day job of a service member.

I stand firmly behind my colleague, Representative LEE ZELDIN, as a partner in his efforts and a cosponsor of H.R. 1476, the PFC Joseph Dwyer Peer Support Program Act—a wonderful tool for our military that provides grants for peer-to-peer mental health support authorized by the Secretary of Veterans Affairs. I will continue to support efforts like this and other measures to improve the safety, research, and well-being of those who volunteer to keep our nation safe.

The timing of this cannot be more critical. We know that following the debacle in Afghanistan, we have seen a significant increase of veterans calling the suicide hotlines and, very unfortunately, we've seen an increase in suicides. Many veterans are questioning the value of their service in Afghanistan, and hurting knowing that friends and colleagues died for what General Millie has called a strategic failure. I share in that pain frankly. I encourage anyone struggling with this to reach out and get help. You are not alone. But also know, that your service was worth it. We stopped terrorism for 20 years coming out of Afghanistan and protected the homeland. We killed or captured the terrorists that masterminded 9/11. I think the decisions by President Biden were wrong in the failed withdrawal from Afghanistan, but our country will learn from its mistakes and we will rebound. We always do because we are a free country. I encourage my fellow veterans to keep the faith . . . in our God and country.

I urge my colleagues from both sides of the aisle to work together and ensure we do all we can to serve and support our men and women in uniform by keeping their physical brain health and mental health a priority.

HONORING RICHARD TRUMKA

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 4, 2021, the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. LEVIN) is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the majority leader.

Mr. LEVIN of Michigan. Madam Speaker, I come before you with many wonderful colleagues to honor the life and legacy of Richard L. Trumka. Rich was a passionate and steadfast leader who committed himself to bettering the lives of working men and women in every nook and cranny of this country.

Like many made-in-America stories, Richard Trumka's had humble beginnings. He grew up in southwest Pennsylvania's coal country, the son and grandson of coal miners. He worked the mines himself, and he was able to go to college and then to law school. His talent and his charisma were hard to miss, which I guess helps explain how he came to lead one of our great and historic unions, the United Mine Workers of America, at a very young age.

As President of the United Mine Workers, Rich led the iconic Pittston Coal strike, a difficult but ultimately successful effort to fight off cuts to healthcare benefits of workers and their families. As a young activist, this labor struggle made a huge impression on me.

I knew Rich Trumka for over a quarter of a century, and I enjoyed working with him in numerous capacities. In 1995, I had the honor of running the field operation of his historic campaign to become secretary-treasurer of the AFL-CIO, along with president John Sweeney and executive vice president Linda Chavez-Thompson. Their victory was historic because it represented the only insurgent takeover of the AFL-CIO leadership since the American Federation of Labor and the Congress of Industrial Organizations joined to create the AFL-CIO in 1955. That remains true to this day, 66 years later. Rich brought earthiness and oratory to the ticket, complementing the widely loved but more taciturn president John Sweeney from SEIU.

A mine worker from western Pennsylvania, a service worker from New York City, and a public sector champion in Linda Chavez-Thompson from Texas, they made a perfect combination and they brought big change to the labor movement in many ways.

For the next 11 years, I served as assistant director of organizing at the AFL-CIO, working closely with Rich and seeing his drive through innumerable organizing legislative and political campaigns throughout the Nation.

The picture next to me represents one such effort and one such opportunity for me to help Rich and the other officers carry out their missions.

□ 1700

In their campaign to take over the AFL-CIO, they said that they were going to get young people involved in the labor movement in unprecedented ways. And so we created something called Union Summer, and they told me without a whole lot of notice that I had to put it together and lead it.

In fact, we recruited young people from across the Nation, had over 3,500 applicants, and put 1,000 young people, which was the commitment they made—and they fulfilled it—1,000 young people on union organizing and bargaining campaigns throughout this Nation, and they were incredibly diverse. Something like two-thirds were women, and over half were people of color.

This picture comes from the launch of the Union Summer campaign, and after Union Summer was over, the officers gave me a little framed copy of this picture, and Rich Trumka's comments were classic Trumka. He said, "Levin, you did a good—no, an outstanding job on this effort. But thank God those kids of yours look like Mary." That was Rich Trumka. I still remember it.

It is no secret that Rich was elected to be president of the AFL-CIO in 2009 at a difficult moment for the labor movement. Due to a confluence of many different factors, working men and women faced a string of complex challenges. Becoming the head of the AFL-CIO was no easy task, but Rich was not one to pass up critical fights.

Instead, he was able to rely on his character and conviction and his relationships to forge a path of consensus and solidarity among the 57 unions representing 12.5 million members of the AFL-CIO.

Regardless of whether he was talking with workers on a factory floor or to the President of the United States in rooms of the White House few people ever see, even on TV, Rich was grounded in his pursuit to improve the material life of all working people and their families. The AFL-CIO was truly made better through his many contributions and his strong leadership.

Coming to Congress and working with Mr. Trumka as president of the AFL-CIO was a real highlight for me. I, and all who knew him, will miss him dearly.

I am grateful to my colleagues for being with me here tonight to pay tribute to Rich and to his remarkable life.

At this time, I yield to the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. SCOTT), the chairman of the House Committee on Education and Labor.

Mr. SCOTT of Virginia. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Michigan for his hard work on the Education and Labor Committee and for his strong support for working men and women in Michigan and across the country.

I rise today in honor of Richard Trumka, the late AFL-CIO president and one of the Nation's fiercest and

most effective champions for workers and their families.

As a former coal miner and leader of the storied United Mine Workers of America, Richard Trumka deeply understood the power of the labor movement and the importance of defending workers' rights to organize. His commitment to improving the lives of workers and their families never waned and has inspired countless people from all walks of life.

To honor Mr. Trumka's legacy, I remain committed to championing legislation that supports hardworking Americans and strengthening their rights in the workplace. To that end, the House has twice passed the Protecting the Right to Organize Act.

Our Nation's labor unions are critical to rebuilding the middle class in America, but decades of antiunion attacks have eroded workers' basic rights to organize and negotiate for better wages, benefits, and working conditions.

Among other things, this legislation would ensure effective sanctions for those who violate the law by retaliating against those who exercise their legal rights; and require workers whose rights have been violated to be temporarily reinstated while their cases are pending. The bill would lift restrictions on workers' First Amendment rights to engage in boycotts and strikes; and ensure workers can win a first contract, if they vote to support a union.

It is a fitting tribute that the PRO Act will be named after him. The next most important step to honor his legacy is for the Senate to pass this historic legislation. I look forward to the day when the Richard L. Trumka Protecting the Right to Organize Act is signed into law.

But we also have an opportunity to strengthen and protect our workforce through the Build Back Better plan. Notably, the Committee on Education and Labor's section of the plan will increase enforcement of labor law and civil rights violations and set meaningful civil monetary penalties for violations of wage and hour, worker safety, and labor laws.

The plan also includes a major investment in proven workforce development programs to ensure that Americans can access the training they need to find a rewarding career and earn fair wages.

These historic provisions advance Mr. Trumka's vision: to ensure that all workers have a good job and the power to determine their wages and working conditions.

Even up to his final days, Mr. Trumka was fulfilling that mission, rallying workers across the country and demonstrating the spirit and solidarity that defined his tenure as president of the AFL-CIO.

I hope my colleagues in the House and the Senate will join me in honoring Mr. Trumka's legacy by passing both the Richard L. Trumka PRO Act and the Build Back Better Act. I thank the gentleman from Michigan for his hard work and dedication.

Mr. LEVIN of Michigan. Madam Speaker, I thank Mr. SCOTT. That is really amazing, the idea that the PRO Act would be named for Rich Trumka. It is so fitting. It is really moving to me, as somebody who worked for him for so long.

I now yield to the gentlewoman from Connecticut (Ms. DELAURO), the chairwoman of the Appropriations Committee of the House of Representatives.

Ms. DELAURO. Madam Speaker, I thank my colleague, Congressman LEVIN, for yielding and for organizing this tribute this evening. I also thank Congressman BOBBY SCOTT for the honor that we are looking to bestow on Rich Trumka.

Madam Speaker, I rise tonight to honor Rich Trumka. Throughout his life, he never backed down from fighting for workers. As the leader of the 12.5-million-member American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations, he championed workers every day.

He followed in his father's footsteps. He worked in the coal mines of Pennsylvania, as his father and his grandfather before him had. He rose to become president of the United Mine Workers and later president of the AFL-CIO with one singular focus, protecting and fighting for the right to organize and to collectively bargain.

Earlier in my congressional career, in 1996, during one of his many visits to my district—and I can remember it poignantly because he sat in my kitchen along with John Wilhelm, head of the Hotel and Restaurant Workers—we were on our way to the people's graduation on the New Haven Green because we were fighting, and he was there to help fight for better contracts for the workers at Yale University.

We were told that we wouldn't have very many people that day on the Green, and I will just tell you that they were 10,000 strong, led by Rich Trumka, John Wilhelm, and other labor leaders in this country. They gathered to advocate for new contracts, and he joined that chorus to support their efforts.

Together, I had the opportunity to work with him hand in hand to defeat the Trans-Pacific Partnership agreement, because it would outsource jobs overseas; it would hurt American workers here. We worked in solidarity to renegotiate the new NAFTA agreement in 2019. I was proud to be at the center of these fights with Rich and so many more. He once said to me, as we talked about working together on this, he said, "My dear, we are like two coats of paint. We are together." I will never forget that conversation.

While I always valued his counsel, it was his friendship that I came to value most. Our shared Italian-American heritage, our commitment to fighting for better working conditions were rooted from the lessons that we learned at our kitchen tables. My mother was a garment worker in the sweatshops of the city of New Haven. He was a mine worker's son and understood how difficult that life was and what it meant

for struggling families and why the unions were the way out and the way for them to get what they earned and what they deserved.

Rich Trumka's legacy stretches far and wide. I do not know where we would be without him. Rich's relentless efforts to end unfair trade practices and restore U.S. manufacturing strength made him a tireless advocate for the labor movement in the United States and around the globe, and I was honored to call him a colleague and a dear friend.

To his family, I say that my thoughts and prayers are with you. To his brothers and sisters of the AFL-CIO, I say, solidarity. And I thank Rich, my dear friend. I thank him for his endless pursuit on behalf of those struggling for justice. I thank him for his counsel and thank him for his friendship.

Now it is our turn to carry on his legacy, a legacy of championing the dignity of all workers. He has shown us the way, and his fight continues in all of us. Solidarity now and solidarity forever.

Mr. LEVIN of Michigan. Madam Speaker, I thank Rosa. That was really moving. I remember that 1996 day on the New Haven Green.

I yield to the gentleman from Washington (Mr. KILMER), a great ally of the working people of this country.

Mr. KILMER. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor the life of Richard Trumka, a relentless champion for working people.

When I heard from labor leaders across the State of Washington following his passing, without exception they spoke about what a substantial loss his passing was.

But in the brief time that I have here to reflect on his life, I want to talk about what a gain it was to have him as a leader in our Nation: A gain for folks who, because of his work, can retire with dignity, a gain for workers who, because of his leadership, are safer and better compensated, a gain for every worker who can collectively bargain.

In fact, when I spoke to him last, we talked about how important it was to support our Federal workers throughout the region I am proud to represent, the brave public servants that protect our sailors through their work at the shipyard, that prepare our timber sales in the Federal forests, that welcome visitors to our national parks, that care for our veterans, that ensure citizens get the services that they need, and that keep us safe. We agreed that we need to do everything we can to have their backs, and throughout his life, he did.

I also admire that not only did Mr. Trumka advocate for our workplaces to work better for the American people, but he also wanted our country and our democracy to work better for working people. Advocating to protect access to the ballot box and to get big money out of politics.

As president of the AFL-CIO, he proudly represented millions of work-

ers throughout our country and hundreds of thousands of workers in Washington State: Shipbuilders and electrical workers, ironworkers, letter carriers, machinists and pipefitters, and paper workers and teachers and healthcare workers. I could go on and on and on. These workers are the heartbeat of our Nation.

In honor of his life, we should commit to continuing his legacy to ensure workers have dignity, to ensure workers have the right to organize, so that they can seek fair pay and better benefits and safer working conditions and to make our democracy work better for all Americans.

Madam Speaker, my sincere condolences to his family, to his friends, and to every worker and American who was touched by his life.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. LEVIN of Michigan. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on the topic of this Special Order.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

Mr. LEVIN of Michigan. Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentlewoman from Illinois (Ms. NEWMAN).

Ms. NEWMAN. Madam Speaker, it is good to see everyone here tonight. This is a very special evening, although I wish it wasn't happening. I wish we weren't saying good-bye to Rich Trumka.

I remember the first time I saw him speak. I thought about, wow, there is a lot of intensity there, a lot of intention, and, yeah, he scared me a little bit.

I was very inspired to join a picket line that day. I had been on many picket lines before that, but he delivered his comments and what he intended to do for labor in such a way that made me feel like things were actually possible, that it was possible to make change at an employer, it was possible to make change at a plant.

And so specifically I joined a plant and their picket line. I didn't know anybody. I just showed up because I thought, wow, this guy is someone that I will follow, I will follow into fire. And I did, at least long distance for a long time.

□ 1715

And I have to tell you one other thing about Rich. One of the things that is immediately obvious—and I frequently see this in friends of mine that are in the military—he is a servant leader true and true and through and through. And I think that is the best kind of leader to be.

So I learned a lot from him and all of his work, but mostly I believe he inspired the movement to be stronger and more vibrant in the last decade.

So we say good-bye to Rich with heavy hearts but thank him for his

amazing work and his ability to inspire.

Mr. LEVIN of Michigan. Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from New York (Mr. SUOZZI), one of the co-chairs of the Labor Caucus in the House of Representatives.

Mr. SUOZZI. Madam Speaker, I thank Congressman LEVIN for yielding and for organizing this special order. We are so grateful to you for making sure we take this time to stop and honor the great legacy of Rich Trumka.

I first came to Congress in 2017, and one of the first things I did was request a meeting with Rich Trumka, and he took me to breakfast. I have always been a pro-labor person through my time as mayor and county executive of Nassau County. And I talked to him, and he made it very clear that what he was looking for and what the labor movement is looking for are champions that will be with you no matter what; not with you on some issues and not on other issues, but with you 100 percent.

Everything he said to me that morning really resonated with me. And I decided from that moment on that I would make it clear that I would be a true friend of labor because of the instruction of Rich Trumka.

The country has changed so much from the time from when he served as president of the United Mine Workers Union in the 1980s. And since the 1980s, we have seen tremendous growth in wealth in America. We have seen the Dow Jones go up 1,900 percent. We have seen the GDP go up 900 percent. But workers' wages during that same period of time have gone up less than 20 percent. So we have created enormous wealth in our country, but we are not sharing it with the men and women who go to work every day.

Rich Trumka has reminded us how important it is that for this great system of capitalism to survive in our country, the best system that has ever been in human history, which has created more wealth, more innovation, has lifted more people out of poverty, for it to survive for the long-term future, we have to learn how capitalism and our economic system can share the great production of wealth with the people who go to work every day.

Because the American Dream is based upon a very simple concept: if I go to work, I will make enough money. And with that money I can buy a home; I can educate my children; I can have health insurance; and I can retire one day in security without being scared.

Rich Trumka reminded us of that every day of his life, that we need to recreate the American Dream for people in this country; that hard work will be rewarded with sufficient wealth so that you can live the American Dream.

So my condolences to the Trumka family. Thank you to my colleague for setting this up. And thank you to Rich Trumka, a good and faithful servant, who has made our country a better place. And let's honor him by making

sure we do everything we can to support the labor movement in this country.

Mr. LEVIN of Michigan. Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentlewoman from Ohio (Ms. KAPTUR), a true champion of workers in this country for decades in this House, the longest serving woman in the history of the House of Representatives, and my good friend.

Ms. KAPTUR. Madam Speaker, I thank Congressman LEVIN so very much, my Great Lakes buddy, for sponsoring this very deserved tribute this evening to Richard Trumka.

It truly is an honor to be here today in fellowship with my colleagues and those who are unyielding in their commitment to creating a better world for the hardworking men and women who build our Nation and world forward.

No one embodied that devotion more deeply than the man whose life we celebrate here today: Richard Trumka.

For nearly 50 years, President Trumka was steadfast in his dedication to advancing the dignity and worth of American and guest workers who clock into work every day to earn a living to provide for themselves and their families and do the work before them.

Each bring about their own version of the American Dream.

I knew Rich from his earliest days leading the United Mine Workers of America from 1983 to 1995 as its president, and I was blessed to call him a friend.

I well recall when the mine workers conducted a national strike against Peabody Coal in 1993 to achieve better wages and working conditions in this dangerous industry.

I always respected Rich as an ally in the battles against job-outsourcing trade agreements like NAFTA, which opened up the chutes for corporations to ship jobs overseas, unleashing a devastation of America's middle class and industrial America, the likes of which we had never seen before.

Having stood alongside him for many of these fights over the years, I witnessed firsthand how global his reach truly was.

I recall one convening in particular that he organized with workers from across the world.

There I saw how acutely he understood the need for working people to band together across national boundaries in common cause to better working conditions for all. He saw the future.

From the coal mines to Congress, workers had no fiercer advocate than when they were attacked by special interests or antiworker lawmakers.

We shall all miss him and his passion immensely.

I take heart in the knowledge that he left behind a coalition that is well prepared to take on the challenges that lie ahead.

America's unions are strong as the cause they pursue is just.

And in his memory, let us push forward on the path to building back better for the American people.

The working men and women of labor are poised and will distinguish themselves in retooling our Nation for the century ahead. And there will be many pylons that will be installed that will be done in the memory of Richard Trumka.

May God carry him high and give him deserved rest.

Mr. LEVIN of Michigan. Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentlewoman from California (Ms. PELOSI), Rich Trumka's great partner in the House of Representatives.

Ms. PELOSI. Madam Speaker, I thank Congressman LEVIN for organizing this Special Order for a very special person. It is my honor to participate. I know you were a great friend and ally of President Trumka, and he would be so proud that you are leading the way for us this evening.

Richard Trumka. That name is synonymous with workers' rights. Richard Trumka, fairness for everyone. Richard Trumka, middle class with a union label on it. Richard Trumka, fighter for the people.

As we are engaged in our negotiations now, I think of Richard every day because he always said, when you get down to the end of the negotiation, that is when you have to be the strongest. Never tire. Never tire. Always save energy for that final negotiation. Because sometimes people relax and say, well, let's just get it over with, but Richard Trumka would never adopt that attitude when he was there working for the workers.

Richard Trumka was an unsurpassed titan of the labor movement. A third-generation coal miner, Richard dedicated his life for the right to organize from his work at the United Mine Workers of America to his decades-long leadership of the AFL-CIO.

In everything he did, Richard Trumka was always thinking about the workers. What can we do to give them more certainty in their lives in terms of good pay, jobs, benefits, and working conditions?

Richard Trumka was a great patriot, and he fought always to strengthen the middle class, as I said, and lift up those who aspire to it, understanding that the middle class—again, which is the backbone of our democracy—has a union label on it.

Richard carried his values into other realms of public policy, as he recognized and respected the dignity of all people, whether speaking out against Apartheid in South Africa or fighting bigotry and racism at home. His leadership transcended any single movement.

Richard's courage in speaking truth to power made a difference for millions. And it made Richard a respected ally in Congress' mission to advance the health, financial security, and well-being of working families.

After his passing, many members immediately called for the PRO Act—the cornerstone of Democrats' proworker agenda—to be renamed in his Honor.

Doing so would be a fitting way to pay tribute to this great hero for workers. We did pass the pension bill in the rescue package and now the PRO Act.

While we remain heartbroken over Richard's passing, we take comfort in knowing that Richard's leadership gives a legacy that will inspire countless people for years and generations to come.

I know I share the same impression when we heard that he died. It was like, it can't be. He is a giant. He is so strong. It can't be, but it was.

Again, the legacy that he left is something we will always build on in his memory. May it be a comfort to his wife, Barbara, their loved ones, and the 11 million men and women of the AFL-CIO that so many mourn their loss. We are praying for them at this sad time.

Richard Trumka, we love you. We miss you. May you rest in peace.

Mr. LEVIN of Michigan. Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from New York (Mr. TONKO), another person like MARCY KAPTUR and me who represents a district full of gritty, working-class factories and neighborhoods that Rich championed so fiercely.

Mr. TONKO. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding. I thank Congressman LEVIN for arranging this evening's special order.

Today we honor the remarkable life of Richard Trumka, a person who poured his entire heart and voice and passion into what is right for workers and what is right for union workers. Rich emboldened that mission and fought with great fierceness in order to achieve. Rich taught us that anything worth fighting for deserves our efforts beyond belief, and he poured himself passionately into his mission.

A fierce champion of the labor movement and fearless proponent of the rights of working people, Rich revolutionized collective bargaining and civil disobedience as a mechanism for meaningful change in our modern era.

I was deeply saddened and stunned to learn of Rich's sudden passing back in August.

A great friend to so many of us, myself included and my district, we worked together to build strong enforceable labor standards into the heart of the new NAFTA agreement, which gives American workers a fair shot and level playing field on the global stage.

That kind of fight was at the heart of Richard's lifelong work, using unionism as a tool to build a fairer economy, a more just economy, a more robust and competitive economy for our society.

We must honor his indelible legacy and deliver the kind of generational change for which he fought day in and day out by creating good-paying union jobs and tackling the climate crisis, racial injustice, and economic injustice that disproportionately hurts working people.

My sincerest condolences go out to the entire Trumka family and all of his loved ones.

May Richard rest in peace.

Mr. LEVIN of Michigan. Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. HOYER), the majority leader of the House of Representatives.

Mr. HOYER. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding, who has been a dear friend of mine as his father was for a very long period of time. And we share in common a lot of things, but one of those things that we share in common is a great respect for Richard Trumka, a great appreciation for the leadership that Richard Trumka showed, not only in the labor movement but in our country as a citizen representing our best values.

And we share respect for the labor movement.

Richard Trumka, Madam Speaker, walked with the weight of America's workers on his shoulders, but he wore that weight lightly in one sense and with a great sense of responsibility in another sense.

□ 1730

He carried them with him always in his mind and in his soul. His life was devoted to the labor movement and to each and every worker who was part of the labor movement.

His loss, in my view, is a grievous one for our country, and he leaves behind a legacy for which we can all be grateful: the men and women in labor who have a better wage, a better place to work, and greater security because of Richard Trumka.

Thanks to Mr. Trumka, workers across the United States today have stronger representation and safer working conditions.

Madam Speaker, 12.5 million union members and countless others have looked up to him for decades as a force for our positive change, an unrivaled leader in the labor movement.

Few people epitomized the ideas of the workers' rights movement, which are also core values of the Democratic Party, in the way Mr. Trumka did. He was a fighter, but he was also a great tactician and strategist. Those, of course, are the determination and attributes that everyone who works hard ought to be able to get ahead and that working families ought to be able to access opportunities and economic security.

From the beginning of his career, first as a coal miner and then as president of the United Mine Workers of America, he was committed to forging closer ties between workers and their union representatives. He ultimately became president of the AFL-CIO because not only was he committed to do that, he did it. He accomplished it.

He made a difference for workers, for their families, and for America. He knew that union action was the greatest tool available to achieve labor reforms and to make economic security more attainable for workers and their families.

As American workers continue to face new challenges as a result of the

pandemic, it is essential that policymakers continue to work closely with organized labor and leaders like Richard Trumka.

Madam Speaker, the COVID-19 pandemic has placed so many of our workers and their families in situations dangerous to their health and also to their economic well-being. More than ever, workers need champions for their rights, their fair wages, and their fair benefits, and they are missing that champion they called President Richard Trumka.

We need to ensure that workers continue to have a strong voice in Congress, and we need to do everything we can to keep them and their families safe and able to access opportunities.

Madam Speaker, in his last major speech, Mr. Trumka told Texas AFL-CIO members that inequality is the greatest threat to democracy. He said this: "Without the right to vote and without the right to organize, there is no democracy."

I share that view with Richard Trumka. Our Democratic House majority will not waver in our work to secure both the right to organize and the right to vote. They are really two of the same principle.

We look forward to working just as closely with Liz Shuler—I might say a historic figure in her own right, like our Speaker, who spoke a little while ago—the first woman to lead the AFL-CIO. She has worked alongside Richard Trumka for years, helping him realize his goals for the organization in its fight for workers' rights in this country. Richard Trumka's vision for the future was one of dignity and justice for all working Americans.

Madam Speaker, we remain committed to that vision and will continue to honor his memory by fighting to realize his dream for all working Americans.

God bless Richard Trumka, and may God keep his family in the hollow of his hand.

Mr. LEVIN of Michigan. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman.

Madam Speaker, may I inquire how much time I have remaining?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman has 23 minutes remaining.

Mr. LEVIN of Michigan. Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from California (Mr. LEVIN), the better half of the Levin caucus, my brother.

Mr. LEVIN of California. Madam Speaker, I thank my dear friend from Michigan and the other half of the unofficial Levin caucus.

Madam Speaker, I rise today in honor of the late Richard Trumka, a fierce fighter for the hardworking men and women of America's labor movement.

Rich Trumka dedicated his life to protecting the safety of workers, ensuring the right to organize, and upholding the principle that each and every person is to be treated with dignity and respect in the workplace.

For many years, Richard worked with Presidents and Members of Con-

gress on both sides of the aisle to advance workers' rights. Richard approached legislation with clear intent, passion, and purpose, to ensure that no worker was left behind or abandoned.

Simply put, Rich Trumka's life was a testament to the amazing power behind organizing and fighting for progress. America's workers are better off, thanks to his many years rallying for those without a voice. I know his legacy will live on in all of us who he inspired.

With Richard's legacy in mind, I am recommitted, as are many of my colleagues, to creating a better America that lifts up working people and promotes a society that treats every person with kindness, dignity, and respect.

We now have an extraordinary opportunity, right now, to honor Richard, not just in words, but in deeds, by creating good-paying union jobs as part of the Build Back Better agenda. Let's get this done for him.

Mr. LEVIN of Michigan. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman.

Madam Speaker, I have to say that this tribute to our great friend, Rich Trumka, would not be complete truly without hearing from the representative of his home district, his home area in Nemacolin, Pennsylvania.

Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. LAMB), my brother.

Mr. LAMB. Madam Speaker, I thank my friend from Michigan.

This is the mask of the Allegheny-Fayette Labor Council, which represents the coal miners that President Trumka loved so well.

Madam Speaker, before he was the president of the AFL-CIO and an internationally known figure, he was a western Pennsylvanian. Rich Trumka was a football player, a deer hunter, a member of a great family. What I respected about him so much is that the western Pennsylvania part of Rich Trumka never went away. It always shone through.

I heard him speak one time where he said one of the problems with our opponents in politics is that they want you to think the economy is just like the weather. It is just something that happens to people, and we might be able to predict it and prepare for it, but there is nothing we can do to change it.

He knew that in parts of the country, like ours in western Pennsylvania, people had heard versions of that for so long at such high volume with so much corporate money and messaging behind it that it threatened the basic fabric of our community.

The unions built the middle class not just in America but particularly in western Pennsylvania, and that has eroded over time. The benefits and the value of the labor movement have receded in a lot of people's minds. To me, the most western Pennsylvania thing about President Trumka was that he never gave up on it because he knew that our people never really accepted

the result of the recession of the labor movement, the inequality and injustice that has grown, the way so many of our towns have been hollowed out, and the way people looked to the future now sometimes with cynicism instead of optimism and hope.

Madam Speaker, to me, what he represented was that he really lived out the kind of abstract idea we have that the interests and the struggle of a coal miner can be the same as the interest and struggle as someone who works in home healthcare or someone who survived a nursing home during the pandemic working for less than \$15 an hour.

We have a lot of those in western Pennsylvania now. Healthcare is one of our biggest economic drivers, and those people are not paid well for the risks that they take and the hard, back-breaking work that they do.

Coal miners know something about that. I think that the best way we can honor President Trumka is to set aside some of the many differences that we have, even within the Democratic family and the labor family, and refocus ourselves on the core economic issues that tie together all the working- and middle-class people in this country that, themselves, represent such a powerful force that they really can't be stopped when people unite with each other.

Madam Speaker, I thank Mr. LEVIN for pulling this together, and may God protect Richard Trumka.

Mr. LEVIN of Michigan. Madam Speaker, I thank Representative LAMB.

Madam Speaker, it is really fitting that we are honoring Rich Trumka during what has come to be called Striketober. This month has seen more workers in motion in more industries across more regions than at any time in modern history.

We have people in the healthcare industry, nurses, on strike.

We have miners in Alabama, members of Rich Trumka's home union, the United Mine Workers of America, toughing it out for a better life in their workplace.

We have agricultural and industrial workers.

We have workers like those at John Deere represented by the UAW striking for better conditions.

We had stage and production workers, members of IATSE, go right up to a strike deadline to demand a better and fairer contract.

We have food production workers, like those from Kellogg's, a company based in my home State of Michigan.

Rich Trumka knew that workers never want to go on strike, but the right to withhold your labor is a sacred right that every worker should possess, and it should be protected by law.

When he had to lead a strike, he showed that he was up to it in order to get fairness for workers he represented and workers all over this country.

Madam Speaker, I want to also mention—and Leader HOYER mentioned

this—that Rich's passing was so unexpected. A number of people have mentioned this. It was shocking to us because he seemed like such a strong, strong figure. It is hard to imagine him passing from the scene.

But I do have to commend the executive council of the AFL-CIO, the officers of the AFL-CIO, for carrying on. That is what we do in the labor movement. We carry on the struggle for justice, for the workers of this country, and in particular, Liz Shuler, who was chosen by the executive council to step up and become president for the remainder of Rich's term.

I have known Liz since she was an assistant to the president at IBEW back when Ed Hill was president there. She was a really important ally when I was on the AFL-CIO staff, and she was IBEW staff in those days, then her election as secretary-treasurer, her years of working with Rich Trumka. I didn't know what to do when he passed, on the morning that he passed, so I called Liz. She was heartbroken. Yet, she just immediately stood up and said we will not miss a beat. We will fight on for the workers of this country.

I know she will do a tremendous job in leading. She is a historic figure, as STENY HOYER said, the first woman to lead the national labor union movement in this country.

In terms of Rich, himself, and his passing and how we should take it, I want to quote the words of one of my favorite union songs called "I Dreamed I Saw Joe Hill Last Night," a song about a union leader who was murdered unjustly by the copper bosses. The premise of the song is Joe Hill appears to someone in a dream, and these lyrics say:

Joe Hill ain't dead, he says to me,
Joe Hill ain't never died.

And now I add working women.

Where working men are out on strike,
Joe Hill is at their side.
Joe Hill is at their side.
From San Diego up to Maine,
In every mine and mill,
Where workers strike and organize,
It's there you'll find Joe Hill.
It's there you'll find Joe Hill.

And Rich Trumka will be there with us in every labor struggle. His spirit, his militancy, his insistence on justice for working people will always be with us.

Madam Speaker, I yield to my good friend, the gentleman from Oregon (Mr. BLUMENAUER).

Mr. BLUMENAUER. Madam Speaker, I thank Congressman LEVIN for the courtesy of yielding to me and for organizing this recognition for Richard Trumka.

As has been documented here on the floor this evening, he was truly a giant in terms of organized labor, for social justice, his passion, his energy. But I wanted to just note one item that I thought was really remarkable.

As I became chair of the Trade Subcommittee on Ways and Means, Mr. Trumka arranged for me to have lunch

with him and a half dozen different leaders, with six international union presidents talking about the need to be able to have a worker-centered trade policy.

□ 1745

It was a remarkable exchange of ideas and opinions and commitments to work together. And we took a NAFTA agreement that could not pass on the floor of the House and worked together to be able to have a process that was worthy of support. There was nobody who was more essential to that than Richard Trumka, who was tireless in his efforts to make sure that that legislation moving forward would respect workers' rights, that we would deal with enforcement of labor agreements. They should be worth the paper they were printed on.

I'll go to my grave convinced that if we had had that opportunity earlier with the Obama administration, we wouldn't have had some of those concerns, we could have resolved issues of investor-state and worker rights.

Rich Trumka was tireless in terms of his determination. He was a tough negotiator. He was fair. He was honest. As I say, reaching out even to a new subcommittee chair. He took the time, brought people together so that we could fashion an area of common cause going forward.

It struck me, as the measure of the man, with all the things that were on his plate, that he would take the time to deal with these important details and be able to expose it to other labor leaders. It is the measure of his leadership, the legacy that he leaves, and we are all fortunate that we have had an opportunity to work with him over the years. He will be missed but his legacy will linger on.

Mr. LEVIN of Michigan. Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. GOTTHEIMER), another great colleague who knew Richard Trumka.

Mr. GOTTHEIMER. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor the memory of Richard Trumka, one of the most dedicated champions of labor and working families in our Nation's history. Like so many others—I don't have a photo like Andy has—but I will tell you, my moments in time where I got to speak to and visit with a legend were ones that are seared in my memory because he just brought out the best in everyone around him. The lives he impacted and the people he moved will never be forgotten.

We all know that he started his career as a union man in the mines in Pennsylvania, like his father and grandfather before him, working his way through college and law school as a miner.

After law school, instead of leaving the world he knew behind, Rich decided to use his skills to fight on behalf of it and dedicated the rest of his career to the labor movement, to the hard-working men and women of labor,

eventually becoming the president of the largest labor union in the United States of America.

He had an unrivaled sense of grit and determination that was paired with a deeply-held belief in the dignity of all work, and the rights of all workers. It was this combination that led him to spend his whole life fighting to ensure that every American worker has access to the wages, safety, healthcare, and finances that they deserve.

Rich spent every day pushing to ensure that the American worker could build a good and honorable middle class life through their own hard work. You could feel it when you spent time with him. He was just somebody who cared deeply about the people around him, and then making sure everyone's best days were ahead of them.

He was innovative and forward-thinking, constantly working to build an AFL-CIO for the 21st century. In fact, I argue that the AFL-CIO and the modern labor movement are what they are because of Mr. Trumka. The hard-working women and men of labor are better off, and our country is better off because of the legacy that he leaves behind.

He, in many ways, is irreplaceable and will be deeply missed by so many men and women across our country for so many years to come. We will never forget him. Madam Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in remembering a great leader, Richard Trumka.

Mr. LEVIN of Michigan. Madam Speaker, I want to end, in the spirit of Rich Trumka, by thanking my legislative assistant, Meseret Araya, for doing an amazing job of organizing this Special Order and thanking all the staff who work the floor of the House of Representatives for doing such an amazing job of keeping this place running.

Madam Speaker, I want to say to Barbara and the whole Trumka family that we are so grateful to you for sharing this person with us, with the mine workers union and with all the unions of the AFL-CIO, and with all the workers of America and of this world.

Rich, we love you. You will be in our hearts forever. Madam Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mrs. DINGELL. Madam Speaker, we lost a steadfast leader for hard-working families and people across the country in Richard Trumka.

A union worker himself, serving as the President of the United Mine Workers of America before becoming the President of AFL-CIO, he was a giant among labor leaders and advocates and never once backed down from fighting for workers' rights and speaking truth to power.

A steadfast champion for income equality, stronger benefits, and robust protections on the job, he knew that fighting for workers not only uplifts working families but drives our economy forward.

His commitment to a fair and just society that is built upon the foundation of a strong middle class and provides for each subsequent generation of workers remains unparalleled.

His passing is a profound loss for this movement, but his life and his determination serve as a role model for all of us to continue his critical work and remain dedicated to empowering and supporting workers and their families across the United States.

Mr. TAKANO. Madam Speaker, today, we honor the life of a fearless labor leader, Richard Trumka. With his recent passing, the working people of America lost an outspoken, powerful voice.

Mr. Trumka dedicated his life and career to serving American workers. From his early days as a staff attorney for the United Mine Workers of America and throughout his tenure as President of the American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations, he was a consistent champion for social and economic justice, fair wages, and safe working conditions—and our nation is better for it.

During my time in Congress, I had the pleasure of meeting with Mr. Trumka on several occasions to discuss the challenges facing American families and union workers, and to explore the ways in which we could lift up all people. He was a fierce advocate for policies that had the power to produce real, meaningful results that would improve countless lives.

Now more than ever, as our country and our economy grapple with the devastating effects of the COVID-19 pandemic, we will miss Mr. Trumka's presence in the fight to fully recover from the economic downturn and difficulties we've experienced, but we will never stop the work he started. The way to honor his memory is by empowering workers and the unions that represent them.

I offer my sincerest condolences to the family, friends, colleagues, and loved ones of Mr. Trumka during this time.

Mr. KAHELE. Madam Speaker, Mr. Richard Trumka blessed our nation with leadership, courage, and dignity, fighting for working men and women throughout his life. Born into a coal mining family in Nemacolin, Pennsylvania, near Pittsburgh, Richard never forgot his working-class roots.

At the age of 19, Richard followed the footsteps of his father and grandfather—straight into the mine shafts, alternating several months below ground and several months in school. He graduated from Pennsylvania State and received a law degree from Villanova. Then for 13 years, he led the United Mine Workers of America as its elected president before bringing his staunch advocacy to the AFL-CIO, first as its secretary-treasurer, then as its president.

Many will remember Richard as a leader who opened the door of opportunity for millions of Americans. I, too, will remember Richard in the same vein. Today, Hawaii's working men and women share more of the nation's wealth because of Richard's leadership at the AFL-CIO.

I will also remember Richard for his fight for social and racial justice when in the early 1980s, he took a strong stand in solidarity with Black mineworkers in South Africa. Richard chaired the U.S. Boycott Committee, mobilized the support of other unions, and rallied opposition to apartheid. He urged the AFL-CIO to support the boycott against the Royal Dutch Shell, who, as he explained, was a critical multinational corporation propping up the South African government.

At a 1988 rally in Chicago, Richard stated that "true labor solidarity cannot be limited by national boundaries or the color of a person's skin. My opposition to apartheid comes not only from my personal beliefs and values, but is also deeply rooted in the history of my union."

Richard was a true traditional union leader who fought for economic, social, and racial justice for all. Richard stood for true solidarity. Looking upon us from above, Richard just might be saying, "Don't mourn, Organize!" Aloha oe, Richard. Mahalo for devoting your life to uplifting the lives of all Americans and working people throughout the world.

Mr. NORCROSS. Madam Speaker, today I pay tribute to my late friend, Rich Trumka.

Rich was a labor giant who dedicated his life to fighting for workers and giving them a voice.

His death was a huge and sudden loss for all of us, especially the working people of this country—even those who never knew him.

Rich was a friend to all, and many of us were lucky enough to know him personally.

I first met Rich at an AFL meeting in Cherry Hill, NJ, when I was a labor leader in South Jersey, and he was raising money for coalminers on strike back in the 80s.

From there, I was lucky to work with Rich for three decades, from his time with the Mineworkers to his leadership at AFL-CIO.

Rich improved the lives of workers by leading winning battles across the nation to secure better benefits, higher wages, and safer working conditions.

His memory will live on as he has set the stage for workers to lead the way in the economic recovery.

Specifically, Rich was a big proponent of the PRO Act, and now we will work to honor his legacy and ensure this critical piece of legislation becomes law. Because of Rich Trumka, the labor movement will forever be changed for the better.

We will continue to push forward and follow the path he paved for so many.

His steadfast leadership and powerful voice will be missed by all who had the honor to work with him.

My condolences go to his family, loved ones, and all who knew him.

VACCINATION MANDATE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 4, 2021, the Chair recognizes the gentleman from Texas (Mr. ROY) for 30 minutes.

Mr. ROY. Madam Speaker, I appreciate my colleagues' tribute to Mr. Trumka. Whether or not we always agree with every issue, it is always great to see a life that is being honored here on the floor of the House of Representatives. I appreciate that.

I appreciate his sentiments about staff and the hard work the staff carries out each and every day here on the floor of the House of Representatives, as well as in each of our offices. I join my colleague in each of those things.

Madam Speaker, I would note that in the context of supporting workers, supporting the people across this country who are indeed engaging right now in many respects in saying no and striking and deciding that they are not

going to participate, I would say a lot of that has to do, unfortunately, with the mandates that have been pressed on workers by the efforts of the President of the United States, President Biden, and an illegal and unconstitutional requirement that employers vaccinate their workers, or those workers might be forced to lose their job.

This has very real consequences. We have seen thousands of workers across this country protesting. Police members walking out. Firefighters walking out. Teachers walking out. People in industries and airlines and places across the country walking out. Nurses. Nurses, who were serving this country on the front lines during the pandemic last year when we didn't know all that was going on, and now they are being forced to decide to quit because of an unconscionable, illegal, unnecessary, unconstitutional mandate by the President of the United States. The government is forcing its citizens to make these tough choices.

Madam Speaker, I have a dear friend who lives in Alabama, and she said to me: I had a long talk with a doctor, and he is not anti-vax by any stretch, he has had this vaccine. He is concerned. I am concerned. This is from my friend: I have been a decade-plus living with multiple sclerosis, and I am not in any way anxious to provoke an immune response by getting the vaccination.

But now she is being forced to decide whether or not she can continue to teach. She just wants to teach. And now the university for which she works is saying she must get vaccinated or you are going to lose your job. Now, you say, well, just go seek an accommodation.

Listen to what the geniuses at the university at which she works sent out as their accommodation. To be eligible for possible exception, you must first establish that your refusal to be vaccinated is based upon a sincere belief that it is religious in nature. A refusal to be vaccinated does not qualify for an exception if it is based upon personal preference, concerns about the possible effects of the vaccine—I want to pause for a second—concerns about the possible effects of the vaccine does not qualify for an exception.

Yet, my friend, may now seek a religious exception because she has religious concerns about it. But she also has very real concerns as an MS survivor, someone dealing and living with MS. She is having to make a call about what is in her best interest. She is a mother of three children. Two of her children have had issues and reactions, arguably, attached to different vaccinations in the past.

And never before in the history of the United States of America has the Federal Government gone out and issued an edict from Washington demanding that the American people get vaccinated. Think about that. Never before in our history. It hasn't happened. Yes, it can happen in our military, al-

though we should be careful about it. Nobody should get dishonorably discharged. Nobody should get discharged.

It has happened at places where the Federal Government has a direct impact on the employment of an individual. But all of these decisions have been left to local and State governments, local schools, local hospitals.

But no, no, President Biden in his infinite wisdom, such as that may be, has suggested now by mandate that everybody get vaccinated and every business must vaccinate their employees.

The fact of the matter is, we are now almost 600 days in to the 15 days to slow the spread. The government lying to its citizens, continuing to move the goalpost of normalcy, moving it further away.

Now the President wants a 97 percent vaccination rate, which he completely made up and pulled out of thin air, which is pretty much the entire definition of his entire incompetent, absurd Presidency.

The government of this country derives its just powers from the governed. The government of this country derives its power from the consent of the governed. And, thankfully, brave Americans across this country are standing up every day and telling this President to pound sand. They happen to be using a different colloquialism.

Southwest Airlines pilots spoke out and they just scrapped the plan to put unvaccinated employees out of work.

In-N-Out Burger. "We refuse to become the vaccination police for any government." God bless them. Go get an In-and-Out burger.

General Electric employees of Greenville, South Carolina, walk out over a vaccination mandate.

A New York hospital stopped delivering babies as workers quit over a vaccine mandate.

Washington State employees quit, 1,900 of them fired over a vaccine mandate.

A trooper tells Governor Inslee in Washington to kiss my—fill in the blank—in the final sign-off before a vaccine mandate.

Seattle first responders.

Parents in California protest student vaccine mandates.

Vaccine opponents protest outside Stormont Vail following hospital's shot requirement.

A Wyoming teenager was arrested after refusing to wear a mask on school grounds, family says.

Well, God bless these individuals across this country who are telling this President to pound sand, and telling any Governor, or any member of the government in their State or local community exercising tyranny over their freedom as Americans to make the choices that they think are correct in their lives to pound sand.

But why are we in this position, Madam Speaker?

As I sit here, with rapt attention from all of the Members of Congress who are in here having a robust debate

about the future of our country, as opposed to being out, say, having steak dinners with whoever the heck they are having dinners with in this town, and I ask: Why are we in this position? Why are we here?

Last week we discovered with very clear terms that Dr. Fauci misled Americans during questioning from RAND PAUL in two different Health Committee hearings.

Dr. Fauci said on May 11, 2021: "With all due respect, you are entirely and completely incorrect," speaking to Dr. PAUL. "The NIH has not ever and does not now fund gain-of-function research in the Wuhan Institute of Virology."

Later, "However, I will repeat again, the NIH and NIAID categorically has not funded gain-of-function research to be conducted in the Wuhan Institute of Virology."

In a July 11, 2021 hearing, Fauci said: "Senator PAUL, I have never lied before the Congress, and I do not retract that statement. This paper"—that you are referring to—"was judged by qualified staff up and down the chain as not being gain-of-function."

□ 1800

But what do we now know?

We know that NIH did, in fact, fund gain of function research at the Wuhan lab. EcoHealth Alliance "manipulated a coronavirus to generate up to 10,000 times the viral load, violating provisions of its National Institutes of Health contract that forbade unregulated research that could make a disease significantly more dangerous or transmissible."

That quote was in the rightwing conspiracy media paper Roll Call.

My Republican colleagues on the Oversight and Reform Committee received a letter from NIH that confirmed that EcoHealth Alliance, which received money from NIAID, violated the terms of their NIH grant because they made the virus more deadly to humanized mice.

In a September letter to me, Dr. Fauci said that because the research at Wuhan was not anticipated to be gain of function, it was approved.

But why then did the Defense Advanced Research Project Agency, known in this town as DARPA, reject similar research due to gain of function concerns?

The NIH had a definition of gain of function on its web page which was available as recently as October 19, just a couple of days ago, it has now been changed entirely.

Why would it be changed?

Why would the NIH change their gain of function web pages this week?

Could it be that Dr. Fauci was caught last week in his exchange by Dr. RAND PAUL, my friend, the Senator?

Now they don't even say gain-of-function research on the website. They took it off. It now says EPPP research. Now it says instead of—the term gain-of-function research describes a type of research that modifies the biological

agent so that it confers a new or enhanced activity to that agent.

It now says, on limited occasions, when justified by compelling public health need and conducted in very high biosecurity laboratories, NIH has supported certain research that may be reasonably anticipated to create transfer or use—Come on.

Madam Speaker, do you want to know why the American people don't believe their government?

They shouldn't. They shouldn't, Madam Speaker. They shouldn't believe the lies that are coming out of our national health leaders that are endangering the American people as Dr. Fauci's lies have been doing for the better part of 18 months.

Why trust an NIH that is by definition not being truthful?

Even if Dr. Fauci wants to hide behind the technicalities of the definitions of gain of function, why couldn't he with an ounce of humility—and even an ounce of humility—go before the Senate committee and say: Do you know what, Senator PAUL? I am troubled by how much funding has been going into these research efforts at the Wuhan Institute. Do you know what, Dr. PAUL? I have got concerns because I didn't know for sure what EcoHealth Alliance was doing.

But here is the problem with that. An NIH spokesperson told Vanity Fair that Dr. Fauci was "entirely truthful" in his statements to Congress.

Oh, thank you, NIH spokesperson.

And that he did not have the progress report that detailed the controversial research at the time he testified in July. Okay, pause.

At this point I would at least expect the good Dr. Fauci to have the humility to say: Hey, this is troubling. I don't know that our research led to COVID-19, but I know that we have been funding now, I know now we have been funding research that is in the ZIP Code of gain of function.

DARPA wouldn't even do it. The arrogance of this guy is that he is never going to admit that. He doesn't want to admit that he is wrong. He doesn't want to admit that NIH is neck-deep in this stuff because it is just straight up arrogance. That is why the American people have had it and they don't believe him. They don't believe NIH.

But it goes on further. EcoHealth Alliance appeared to contradict that claim. It said in a statement: "These data were reported as soon as we were made aware, in our year 4 report in April 2018."

Now, let me be clear, as a former Federal prosecutor, I don't know the facts. I don't know if EcoHealth presented that data in 2018. We will look into it. That is my job here. But I can promise you one thing, Madam Speaker, my Democratic colleagues on the other side of the aisle aren't going to look into it because they don't care because this has never been about health. This has never been about truth. This has always been about power.

Well, rather than just focusing on the NIH, why don't we take a minute to focus on the CDC, another one of these august national health organizations to which we are supposed to bow down and say, please tell me what I must do for my own health and the well-being of my family?

After facing backlash for saying the Federal Government was looking into a vaccine mandate, Centers for Disease Control Director Walensky took to Twitter to say that there would be no Federal vaccine mandate on July 30, 2021. I guess President Biden didn't get the memo? Oh. It is not a Federal vaccine mandate. I am just saying businesses or you are a contractor with the Federal Government, then you must do it if you have over 100 employees.

Well, tell all that to my friends and the people around this country who are right now facing the decision of giving up their livelihood and not having a paycheck because they want to make the best decision for themselves or their families.

My friend with MS who doesn't want to get a jab and wants to teach is being told she cannot because President Biden and the Federal Government is holding Federal contracts over the head of a State university which is too gutless and cowardly to tell the Federal Government to pound sand. That State—a southern State—should be absolutely ashamed of itself. That State should be telling the Federal Government to go straight to you know where.

The CDC takes an absurd all-or-nothing approach to the vaccine. For example, if a teenager recovers from a COVID-19 infection and is immune and this teenager receives one vaccine causing hospitalization for myocarditis, the Centers for Disease Control suggests getting a second dose of the vaccine once the heart has recovered.

Do you know what, Madam Speaker?

The CDC director can go straight to hell. If that is my son or daughter, no way. No way.

The CDC should be ashamed of itself for doing this, absolutely ashamed of itself. Go talk to the parents of those who have died. Go talk to the families of the moms who aren't here.

I am not sitting here suggesting that I know in my infinite wisdom what is best for every American in terms of getting a shot. I don't know. I am not a doctor. But what I am is a Congressman, and a Representative who swore an oath to the Constitution of the United States that I would stand up to secure the blessings of liberty so that every American can make the decision for himself or herself as to whether or not they take any medicine.

Again, never in the history of the United States have we had a Federal mandate from a President who doesn't, frankly, know east from west come down here and tell us that we have got to take a shot.

The CDC refuses to talk about natural immunity.

Why?

Why will the CDC not talk about natural immunity?

In fact, they point to an inconclusive study that prompted the director to say: "If you have had COVID-19 before, please still get vaccinated."

There are at least 89 studies that affirm natural immunity is effective and long-lasting from a prior infection, yet our public health experts are uninterested. I have to go to studies in Israel. I have to go look at studies in the United Kingdom in order to get facts about natural immunity.

Now, why would that be?

Surely it is not because anybody is self-interested or financially interested in how much these pharmaceutical companies are making throwing vaccines at every American.

A U.K. office for national statistics report published Monday found those who catch the delta variant are around 71 percent less likely to test positive again, 4 points higher than double vaccinated individuals.

I am not saying you want to go catch the virus, Madam Speaker, but if you have had the virus, then you may not want to get the vaccine. And yet our scientists, scientists whom we now know to be less than truthful, refuse to acknowledge the benefits of natural immunity.

What about the FDA?

Can we trust the FDA?

The FDA still has an image of a horse tagged with a web page saying: "Why you should not use ivermectin to treat or prevent COVID-19."

Doctors have been denied ivermectin and have not been able to get access to this treatment which has proven effective, at least to some, in treating COVID.

Again, what happened to right-to-try?

What happened to the ability to go to the doctor of your choice, Madam Speaker?

Dr. Pierre Kory conducted an analysis of randomized controlled treatment trials of ivermectin used against COVID and found statistically significant reductions of mortality. Our FDA and CDC are preventing patients from receiving ivermectin. Now, I got a prescription for ivermectin. So did my wife. We each went to go get it filled. It is not horse medicine. I didn't roll down to Tractor Supply Company, which I go to often, to go get supplies for the land on which I live. And, yes, I have seen the ivermectin in the cabinet at Tractor Supply Company. No, this was a prescription for pills of ivermectin that we wanted to have on supply in case we thought we needed it.

So we go down to get it filled at a pharmacy, CVS, and the first time my wife went down there they whispered in the back. They said, oh, we can't do that. We can't fill that prescription.

Well, finally one person came in and overrode and said, look, do they have a prescription? Oh, yeah. Well, then, go ahead and fill it.

So they filled the prescription. Then I go down to get the prescription filled that I got a few weeks later, and they wouldn't fill it. I went to another pharmacy, and they wouldn't fill it. Finally, I went to a third one, and we got it filled.

Why is that? Why is that?

The FDA has delayed the Merck COVID-19 pill likely until 2022. Now, some of my research has shown people out there questioning why we need the Merck pill, and maybe this is just another way to have another pharmaceutical company make a bunch of money on the back of COVID, but I also have a lot of smart doctors who are talking about the Merck pill as a potentially highly beneficial pill.

Well, why can't we just all agree to right-to-try?

We are in the middle of a pandemic where people are getting sick, and individuals can't go try this medicine because we are waiting on the FDA and all the geniuses to go through every possible scenario despite very positive returns on the initial tests?

Remdesivir was so effective in its phase 3 randomized control trial that researchers stopped accepting new participants, no COVID patient who received the drug died compared with eight deaths in the placebo group. When a drug shows to work this well, it is considered unethical to continue to give sick subjects a placebo. The government has even prepurchased 1.7 million treatment courses. The medication doesn't even require refrigeration and it's easy to ship. Yet practicing physicians right now with patients who might die can't give this drug to any sick patient because of regulatory barriers.

So we have mandates that you do stuff that may not even help in the slightest bit, Madam Speaker, and may, in fact, hurt you—mandates—and we have regulatory barriers preventing you from being able to figure out how to go take care of yourself or your loved ones.

Again, I am not saying whether I think that drug is particularly efficacious or not. I don't know. I am not a doctor. But what I am is someone who can read. What I am is someone who believes in freedom. And what I am is someone who believes, Madam Speaker, that you should be able to go to the doctor of your choice and make a decision for you and your family with the best information available and a right-to-try.

What about HHS as a whole?

Can we trust HHS?

After watching all the debacle that has been NIH, Dr. Fauci, and gain-of-function research; after watching what we have seen with the CDC and refusal to look at natural immunity; after looking at what we have seen with respect to the FDA and slow-walking drugs and access and hiding and obfuscating those drugs which may be beneficial to people; how about the HHS now limiting the State of Texas' abil-

ity to receive monoclonal antibody treatments?

I was on a conference call with HHS leadership saying, why are you cutting our supply in half?

Monoclonal antibody treatments are working.

I said, tell me what—tell me, give me the amount that is currently in inventory, give me the amount that can be produced on a weekly or a daily basis by the companies that can manufacture it, and then tell me what you believe the demand is and why you are standing in the way of the orders that we are putting in in Texas to try to take care of our folks or Florida or any other State?

They wouldn't and couldn't answer the question because it wasn't about the math. I pressed them. I asked a second question. I got back in queue on the whatever, Zoom call—or I think it was an audio conference call—I got back in and asked again, and they wouldn't answer because it wasn't about the math. It wasn't about the numbers. It was about going after Texas and Florida and saying, you are not going to get monoclonal antibody treatments.

□ 1815

The week of September 13, 2021, Texas received 23,640 doses. This week, Texas is receiving 11,400 doses, more than a 51 percent decrease.

There is no reason for the Federal Government to be standing in the way of a State being able to work with their doctors to meet demand to save lives. The only reason is the power play of people who are absolutely so arrogantly full of their own views of the world that they want to press them upon the American people, as does Dr. Fauci, as does CDC Director Walensky, as does the leadership at the FDA, HHS, generally.

These are the health experts, by the way, who also endorsed mass house arrest of Americans by locking down, the lockdowns. Remember 15 days to slow the spread? What a joke.

The lockdowns deteriorated people's mental health and inflicted more damage on women and girls.

Among adolescents aged 12 to 17, the average number of visits to an emergency room for suspected suicide attempts was 22 percent higher during 2020 and 39 percent higher during the winter of 2021 than the corresponding period the year before. During last winter, emergency department visits for suspected suicide attempts were 50 percent higher.

Reporting also shows more than 400,000 fewer child welfare concerns were reported.

According to CDC data, overdose deaths killed a record number of Americans in 2020, almost 100,000 in 2020.

Don't get me started on the border. Don't get me started on fentanyl. Don't get me started on the incompetence of an administration that would allow people to get abused in the name of

open borders, saying that it is somehow compassionate while little girls get sold into the sex trafficking trade and fentanyl pours into our communities and into the lives of our loved ones and our young people who are dying by the thousands.

Don't get me started about the empowered cartels. Don't get me started about the ranches getting overrun, the people getting abused, the dead bodies of migrants in south Texas.

It is all the same thing, and it is all the same power play by a Federal Government led by a President who wants to give lip service to doing something to help this country while playing woke politics and allowing the American people to get abused and harmed in the process.

Just as we have seen unfold in Loudoun County when a little girl, a ninth-grader, gets raped in a bathroom, and the father, upset, goes to the school board meeting and in the school board meeting dares to speak up and then is dragged down, bloodied, arrested because he was there to defend his little girl who got raped by a boy wearing a skirt in the bathroom of the high school he sent her to to get educated.

Then that school board, sweeping this all aside in the name of wokeness and political correctness, what do they do? They ignore it, and then he becomes the poster child for so-called domestic terrorism.

Then what happens? Another little girl gets abused by the same boy at a different high school in that district in Loudoun County, Virginia. Leftist wokeism running our schools with Virginia Democrats allowing it to happen because that is what is happening every single day in the Commonwealth of Virginia in Loudoun County.

This is the state of our country at the moment, bowing down to the altar of woke politics; of the power hungry, the elite who think they know what is best for you, the same people who walk in and say: Parents don't have a role in the classroom. Parents don't have a role in the schools. Parents don't have a say in what is going to be decided in the school boards.

Nothing could be more un-American. Nothing could be undermining the future of this country more than to separate parents from the education of their children.

Nothing could do more damage to our country than undermining faith in institutions because so-called medical professional experts are telling lies, distorting the truth; refusing to be humble, to come forward and say they don't know the answer; to be honest about what taxpayer dollars are going to fund, what kind of research in China; having the slightest bit of humility to say maybe we don't know all the answers, maybe we should allow parents, doctors, families to make decisions that are in the best interests of their children, the best interests of themselves.

Madam Speaker, how much time do I have remaining?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman has 2 minutes remaining.

Mr. ROY. Madam Speaker, we have to make a decision about what we are going to do to carry this country forward. We have to decide whether or not we are going to give people information that they can believe in and trust and make sure that the institutions that are running this country, that are providing information for this country, can be relied upon.

The American people are waking up. The American people are waking up to the lies and the distortions that have been shoved into their faces by the media, by the schools, and by the very people who are supposed to be running our national healthcare institutions and providing information that you can rely upon.

The American people are waking up, and they are taking back their country. And the response shouldn't be, as it was from the Attorney General of the United States, to send the FBI in to go after parents in school boards. The response shouldn't be to sweep aside the concerns of a mom who wants to teach and has MS and doesn't want to get a vaccine and then has to choose and might get fired.

That should not be the response of a competent and respectful government. That should not be the response of a government that is limited in power and is supposed to derive its power from the consent of the governed.

Madam Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Members are reminded to refrain from engaging in personalities toward the President.

VISION FOR AMERICA

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 4, 2021, the Chair recognizes the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. GROTHMAN) for 30 minutes.

Mr. GROTHMAN. Madam Speaker, I guess the major topic of the week, and should be the major topic of the week, is the infrastructure bill—I am sorry, the reconciliation bill.

It is tempting when talking about the reconciliation bill to just talk about the huge amount of spending which inevitably is going to be paid for by the Federal Reserve printing more money and is inevitably going to result in an increase in inflation, be it in housing, be it in food, or, in addition to housing and food, be it in energy costs.

I hope the American public realizes what is going on and they are prepared to pay, at least in the northern part of the country, their heating bills that are going to arrive in December and January or February because it is going to be a shocker.

But I am a little bit afraid, as we spend so much time focusing on the inevitable inflation, we don't talk

enough about the way that the authors of this bill want to permanently change America, I feel, for the worst.

First of all, they want a lot more intrusive government. In this bill, we have a provision for hiring over 80,000 IRS agents.

In Wisconsin, when I think of 80,000, I think of our big stadiums where the University of Wisconsin plays. I think it is more than you would fit in the stadium where the Green Bay Packers play. And I think, who would want to hire this many government agents to monitor the American citizens?

It is kind of a scary thing. What vision for America do we have here?

We just got done, outside of the infrastructure bill, the Biden administration, trying to monitor transfers of \$600 from account to account. Why would you do that?

I mean, I can only imagine we want to monitor what charities you give money to, what politicians you want to give money to. You want to monitor if it is the type of church that maybe isn't favored by the current administration.

Now, finally, they knocked that back up to \$10,000, but you can see the type of country that this administration wants.

At a time when, whether you are in construction, whether you are in manufacturing, whether you are in the service industries, everybody is screaming for more people to work, not only are we going to take 80,000 people out of the work pool and have them work for the government monitoring their fellow citizens, we have a new civilian climate corps, again, to take people out of the workforce, not have them working for, I guess I would say, the more productive segments of society but, instead, a new program.

We have free community college. Now, I am somebody who is in favor of technical school. I am as big a fan of technical schools as there is. But when you give something away for free, you are, in essence, telling the 19- and 20-year-olds that you ought to spend time taking this thing for free and maybe do that instead of working, maybe do that instead of joining the military, maybe do that instead of getting a job where the employer trains you to do something or other.

It is another shift in the power that the government has in our country.

The next area that I think there is going to be a big change is you want to get parents out of their children's lives. I particularly don't like the idea of having the government care for all 3- and 4-year-olds.

First of all, it is not effective. Studies will show that you can teach a 3-year-old to read or a 5-year-old to read but, either way, by the time they are 8 or 9, they are all the same.

We do have a problem on international test scores with other countries, but the problem isn't that our kids are not doing a good job of learning when they are 4 or 5 going into ele-

mentary school. Our test scores compared to other countries are actually very good for fourth graders. It is in middle school that our students fall behind other countries.

In other words, it is kind of we are in worse and worse shape the more time we spend in the schools.

But in any event, I don't like the idea of the government taking care of 3- or 4-year-olds. Right now, there are still many stay-at-home parents. Not only that, even when parents don't stay home, a lot of times kids stay with their grandparents or other relatives. This is a big shift in saying the government should take care of the 3- and 4-year-olds.

In part, I think, given what we have seen in the rest of this bill, one of the reasons the government wants to take care of these kids is to instill government values in those children, which is not something that we want.

The next thing about the bill that I think is a shift that we won't like is we started off this session talking a little bit about Black Lives Matter and things they had that they took off their website in which they don't like an old-fashioned family.

But right now, most income transfer payments or welfare payments are based on a certain definition of poverty in which it is very difficult to get this money if you are married, particularly if you are married to someone who has an income.

It seems, in this bill, we are going to put more money into programs in which you cannot get that money unless you are not working full time and certainly very difficult to get that money if you are married to somebody. So, in other words, it is a disincentive to be part of an old-fashioned nuclear family.

I quote here from the Black Lives Matter website that was taken down: We disrupt the Western-prescribed nuclear family structure. So that is not what they want. And, therefore, it is not surprising that we are putting a lot more money into programs conditioned upon adapting a lifestyle other than the traditional nuclear family.

Recently, outside of the bill, President Biden upped the amount of money going into the food stamp program. Right now in America, if you looked at the difference between 2006 and 2018, both years in which the economy was going very well, the number of people on food stamps in this country increased by 40 percent.

I mean, I would think the goal of an antipoverty program would be to get less people in poverty. But, instead, in that 12-year period, a strong economy in 2006, a strong economy in 2018, we have a 40 percent increase in the number of people on food stamps, which means, I think, that the people who design the program are successful by their own measurement. They are getting more and more people not to work full time, and they are getting more and more people not to live in a traditional nuclear family structure.

In this program, there is a lot of money for low-income housing. Low-income housing is one of those programs that, again, it is fine if it is for the elderly and disabled. But of course, otherwise, it is one of these programs that is designed for people living there if they aren't part of a nuclear family. I think it is a mistake to put another program along those lines.

It is very easy to find situations in which people would lose \$20,000, over \$20,000 a year, if they got married to someone who did have a job.

There was an author, an English author that I like to quote, talking about the problem of the welfare system in England. I think there the system was more expansive than even here in the United States. When he looked at the dysfunction of the British families in the 1990s and early 2000s, he looked at the British system and said there was almost nothing you could do that would deprive you of the right to get free housing, free food, and medical care.

In other words, you could live a completely irresponsible life if you wanted to. Of course, an irresponsible life frequently means being not the best parent. It can mean, obviously, not working, so being a bad role model in that way, and spending time doing things like drugs and such—in other words, living a lifestyle that is not advisable.

□ 1830

But between getting rid of the work requirements for food stamps in this bill, between the massive increases in low-income housing—and I will point out, a lot of times this low-income housing, at least in Wisconsin, is better off than the housing that is not low-income housing, as far as rental units are concerned—you are going to further incentivize a certain lifestyle and further discourage the nuclear family.

I will give you the exact numbers here so you can check. In 2006, we had 26 million people on food stamps. In 2019, we had 36 million people. I realize that there are people that go through a tough time. I have no problem helping out people going through a tough time. But when you have a 40 percent increase in a 13-year period, it is time to step back and look and see whether your programs are accomplishing what you want to accomplish. Maybe if you want more people living the welfare lifestyle, you are getting what you want.

The next area that I would like to look at is what type of vision you have for America as far as future Americans. Here, we look at our southern border, clearly another way in which this administration is even dramatically different than, I would say, the Obama administration.

In this bill, first of all, we have mass amnesty, which, in addition to being wrong, because you are having people who kind of skip the line to come in here ahead of people who are coming here appropriately, it is a problem in

that you are getting people to come in this country who we do not know what the background is. We want people in this country who are hardworking. We want people who are law-abiding.

When you put such a massive carrot out there that you are encouraging people to come into the country, regardless of being appropriately vetted, you are going to inevitably make a big step towards destroying America.

Another provision, in addition to the mass amnesty, in the bill that I think shows a green light, encouraging people from other countries to come here, is they in this bill specifically give free college, via Pell grants, to illegal immigrants. I mean, if you want to send the message to people in other countries we want you to come here by obeying the law, by waiting in line, by filling out the forms, why in the world would you put a program in saying if you come here illegally you get free college. But that is another one of the interesting provisions in this bill.

I will point out one more time. Last time I was at the border, you could look at all the identification cards of people coming across strewn on the ground before they checked in with the Border Patrol. Why do people get rid of their identification cards before they check in with the Border Patrol? Because they don't want people checking into their background. So to quote President Trump: "They are not sending their best."

The only thing not in this bill is, miraculously, there is no more money for the Border Patrol. So at a time where we can come up with \$3.5 trillion, one of the very few places we need to spend more money in this country, there is no more money for the Border Patrol.

The next area that I think shows the type of change that this administration envisions is, again and again and again, we focus on equity. We look at people by where their ancestors came from or that sort of thing. Again and again, whether it is education programs, whether it is security programs, whether it is tuition assistance programs, we are going to keep track of people by race and religion and sexual orientation. We are not going to judge people as individuals.

One of the reasons I feel that other countries fail, that are based on elections, is these countries view elections as contests between different ethnic groups. Whether you read about elections in the Middle East or read about elections in Africa, the elections are contests between different tribes, different ethnic groups. When you go to the polls, you don't say how much should we spend on defense or how much should we spend on transportation or what should our policy be on pro-life issues. You go in and vote for your tribe.

That is clearly the type of America that this administration wants. They want people identified by an ethnic background, and we will decide whether or not you are promoted or get a

grant or what-have-you based on ethnic background.

It is a dangerous change in the way America has traditionally been. In America, it was always supposed to be *e pluribus unum*. But, instead, we have a new vision, which is a very dangerous vision for America. Quite frankly, if we go down this path, this is another way in which America is going to be ruined.

So I want Americans, as they follow what is going on here, to ask themselves:

Do we really have a problem that we need the government raising a lot more of the children?

Do we really have a problem in which we have to dole out benefits based on where your great-great-grandparents lived rather than based on individuals?

Do we really have to change this country so that everybody can come here from around the world and be given free benefits, rather than doing it like we do traditionally, where you get in line, fill out the forms, and we know that the new Americans we are getting are law-abiding and hardworking?

Do we really want a new country in which government surveillance is such a bigger part of our fabric, 87,000 new IRS agents poking around, seeing what you are doing in your life? It got beaten back now, but you know it is going to be back in the future, going all the way down into looking at every \$600 check and wondering whether you are sending it somewhere that the government would approve.

Of course, outside of the bill, we already have the problem we have with our technology websites in which we already are monitoring what you are permitted to read and monitoring what you are permitted to put on your website.

It is a brave new world for America, and the American public had better wake up. Because unless you want a fundamentally different America than the America I grew up in, in any event, you are going to get a different America unless you fight to keep what we have traditionally had.

I think in addition to the outlandish spending levels of this bill, you ought to be looking at exactly where that spending is going.

Madam Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

ADJOURNMENT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to section 11(b) of House Resolution 188, the House stands adjourned until noon tomorrow.

Thereupon (at 6 o'clock and 38 minutes p.m.), under its previous order, the House adjourned until tomorrow, Wednesday, October 27, 2021, at noon.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

EC-2517. A letter from the Assistant Secretary, Securities and Exchange Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule — Filing Fee Disclosure and Payment Methods Modernization [Release Nos.: 33-10997; 34-93285; IC-34396; File No. S7-20-19] (RIN: 3235-AL96) received October 20, 2021, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Financial Services.

EC-2518. A letter from the Senior Policy Analyst, Office of the Under Secretary for Economic Affairs, Department of Commerce, transmitting the Department's final rule — Concrete Masonry Products Research, Education, and Promotion Order [Docket No.: 210820-0165] (RIN: 0605-AA53) received September 30, 2021, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

EC-2519. A letter from the Director, Regulations Policy and Management Staff, FDA, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting the Department's final rule — Listing of Color Additives Exempt From Certification; Silver Nitrate [Docket No.: FDA-2018-C-0617] received October 14, 2021, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

EC-2520. A letter from the Director, Regulations Policy and Management Staff, FDA, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting the Department's final rule — Medical Device De Novo Classification Process [Docket No.: FDA-2018-N-0236] (RIN: 0910-AH53) received October 14, 2021, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

EC-2521. A letter from the Director, Regulations Policy and Management Staff, FDA, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting the Department's final rule — Premarket Tobacco Product Applications and Recordkeeping Requirements [Docket No.: FDA-2019-N-2854] (RIN: 0910-AH44) received October 14, 2021, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

EC-2522. A letter from the Director, Regulations Policy and Management Staff, FDA, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting the Department's final rule — Content and Format of Substantial Equivalence Reports; Food and Drug Administration Actions on Substantial Equivalence Reports [Docket No.: FDA-2016-N-3818] (RIN: 0910-AH89) received October 14, 2021, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

EC-2523. A letter from the Associate Division Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Air Plan Approval; California; Antelope Valley Air Quality Management District, Eastern Kern Air Pollution Control District, and Yolo-Solano Air Quality Management District; Combustion Sources; Correcting Amendment [EPA-R09-OAR-2020-0476; FRL-8777-03-R9] received October 14, 2021, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

EC-2524. A letter from the Associate Division Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — *Pseudomonas Fluorescens* Strain ACK55; Exemption From the Requirement of a Tolerance; Technical Correction [EPA-HQ-OPP-2017-0335; FRL-9000-01-OCSPP] received October 14, 2021, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

EC-2525. A letter from the Associate Division Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Significant New Use Rules on Certain Chemical Substances (21-2.B) [EPA-HQ-OPPT-2020-0581; FRL-8585-01-OCSPP] (RIN: 2070-AB27) received October 14, 2021, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

EC-2526. A letter from the Associate Division Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Clothianidin; Pesticide Tolerances [EPA-HQ-OPP-2020-0511; FRL-8667-01-OCSPP] received October 14, 2021, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

EC-2527. A letter from the Associate Division Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's correcting amendment — Clean Air Plans; 2008 8-Hour Ozone Nonattainment Area Requirements; West Mojave Desert, California [EPA-R09-OAR-2020-0254; FRL-8727-03-R9] received October 14, 2021, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

EC-2528. A letter from the Director, Office of Regulatory Affairs and C.A., Bureau of Indian Affairs, Department of the Interior, transmitting the Department's final rule — Indian Land Title and Records [212A2100DD/AAK001030/A0A501010.999900] (RIN: 1076-AF56) received October 25, 2021, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

EC-2529. A letter from the Adjutant General, Veterans of Foreign Wars, transmitting the proceedings of the 121st National Pro-Forma Convention of the Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States, held in Kansas City, Missouri, July 24, 2020, pursuant to 44 U.S.C. 1332; Public Law 90-620 (as amended by Public Law 105-225, Sec. 3); (112 Stat. 1498) (H. Doc. No. 117—68); to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs and ordered to be printed.

EC-2530. A letter from the Director, Legal Processing Division, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's Major final rule — Requirements Related to Surprise Billing; Part II [TD 9955] (RIN: 1545-BQ05) received October 19, 2021, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

EC-2531. A letter from the Director, Legal Processing Division, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule — Certain Non-Government Persons Not Authorized To Participate in Examinations of Books and Witnesses as a Section 6103(n) Contractor [TD 9952] (RIN: 1545-B012) received October 8, 2021, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

EC-2532. A letter from the Director, Legal Processing Division, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's IRB only rule — Revenue Procedure: Examination of returns and claims for refund, credit, or abatement; determination of correct tax liability (Rev. Proc. 2021-41) received October 8, 2021, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk

for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. PALLONE: Committee on Energy and Commerce. H.R. 4055. A bill to establish a cybersecurity literacy campaign, and for other purposes; with an amendment (Rept. 117-155). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XII, public bills and resolutions of the following titles were introduced and severally referred, as follows:

By Mr. LARSON of Connecticut (for himself, Mr. CLYBURN, Mr. NEAL, Mr. DOGGETT, Mr. THOMPSON of California, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Mr. PASCRELL, Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois, Ms. SÁNCHEZ, Mr. HIGGINS of New York, Ms. SEWELL, Ms. DELBENE, Ms. CHU, Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin, Mr. KILDEE, Mr. BRENDAN F. BOYLE of Pennsylvania, Mr. BEYER, Mr. EVANS, Mr. SUOZZI, Mr. PANETTA, Mr. GOMEZ, Mr. HORSFORD, Ms. PLASKETT, Ms. DELAURO, Mr. COURTNEY, Mr. HIMES, Mrs. HAYES, Ms. ADAMS, Mr. AGUILAR, Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, Mr. AUCHINCLOSS, Mr. BARRAGÁN, Ms. BASS, Mrs. BEATTY, Mr. BERA, Mr. BISHOP of Georgia, Ms. BONAMICI, Mr. BOWMAN, Mr. BROWN, Ms. BROWNLEY, Mrs. BUSTOS, Mr. BUTTERFIELD, Mr. CARBAJAL, Mr. CÁRDENAS, Mr. CARSON, Mr. CARTER of Louisiana, Mr. CARTWRIGHT, Mr. CASE, Mr. CASTEN, Ms. CASTOR of Florida, Mr. CASTRO of Texas, Mr. CICILLINE, Ms. CLARK of Massachusetts, Ms. CLARKE of New York, Mr. CLEAVER, Mr. COHEN, Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, Mr. CONNOLLY, Mr. COOPER, Mr. CORREA, Ms. OCASIO-CORTEZ, Mr. COSTA, Ms. CRAIG, Mr. CRIST, Mr. CROW, Mr. CUELLAR, Ms. DEAN, Mr. DEFazio, Ms. DEGETTE, Mrs. DEMINGS, Mr. DESAULNIER, Mr. DEUTCH, Mrs. DINGELL, Mr. MICHAEL F. DOYLE of Pennsylvania, Ms. ESCOBAR, Ms. ESHOO, Mr. ESPAILLAT, Ms. LEGER FERNANDEZ, Mr. FOSTER, Ms. LOIS FRANKEL of Florida, Mr. GALLEGO, Mr. GARAMENDI, Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois, Ms. GARCIA of Texas, Mr. VICENTE GONZALEZ of Texas, Mr. GREEN of Texas, Mr. GRIMALVA, Mr. HARDER of California, Ms. HOULAHAN, Mr. HUFFMAN, Ms. JACOBS of California, Ms. JAYAPAL, Mr. JEFFRIES, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Ms. JOHNSON of Texas, Mr. JONES, Mr. KAHELE, Ms. KAPTUR, Mr. KEATING, Ms. KELLY of Illinois, Mr. KHANNA, Mr. KILMER, Mr. KIM of New Jersey, Mrs. KIRKPATRICK, Ms. KUSTER, Mr. LAMB, Mr. LANGEVIN, Mr. LARSEN of Washington, Mrs. LAWRENCE, Mr. LAWSON of Florida, Ms. JACKSON LEE, Ms. LEE of California, Mr. LEVIN of Michigan, Mr. LEVIN of California, Mr. LIEU, Ms. LOFGREN, Mr. LOWENTHAL, Mr. LYNCH, Mr. MALINOWSKI, Mr. SEAN PATRICK MALONEY of New York, Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York, Ms. MANNING, Ms. MATSUI, Ms. MCCOLLUM, Mr. MCEACHIN, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. MCNERNEY, Mr. MEEKS, Ms. MENG, Mr. MFUME, Mr. MORELLE, Mr. MOULTON, Mr. MRVAN, Mr. NADLER, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Mr. NEGUSE, Ms. NEWMAN, Mr. SAN NICOLAS, Mr. NORCROSS, Ms. NORTON, Ms. OMAR, Mr. PALLONE, Mr. PAYNE, Mr. PERLMUTTER, Mr. PHILLIPS, Ms. PINGREE,

Mr. POCAN, Ms. PORTER, Ms. PRESSLEY, Mr. PRICE of North Carolina, Mr. QUIGLEY, Mr. RASKIN, Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER, Ms. ROSS, Mr. RUIZ, Mr. RUPPERSBERGER, Mr. RUSH, Mr. RYAN, Mr. SABLAN, Mr. SARBANES, Ms. SCANLON, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. SCHIFF, Ms. SCHRIER, Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ, Mr. DAVID SCOTT of Georgia, Mr. SCOTT of Virginia, Mr. SHERMAN, Mr. SIRES, Ms. BUSH, Mr. SMITH of Washington, Mr. SOTO, Ms. SPEIER, Mr. STANTON, Ms. STRICKLAND, Mr. SWALWELL, Mr. TAKANO, Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi, Ms. TITUS, Ms. TLAIB, Mr. TONKO, Mr. TORRES of New York, Mrs. TORRES of California, Mrs. TRAHAN, Mr. TRONE, Ms. UNDERWOOD, Mr. VARGAS, Mr. VEASEY, Mr. VELA, Ms. VELÁZQUEZ, Ms. WATERS, Mr. WELCH, Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia, Ms. WILSON of Florida, and Mr. YARMUTH):

H.R. 5723. A bill to protect our Social Security system and improve benefits for current and future generations; to the Committee on Ways and Means, and in addition to the Committees on Education and Labor, and Energy and Commerce, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. MCGOVERN (for himself and Mrs. WALORSKI):

H.R. 5724. A bill to authorize a White House Conference on Food, Nutrition, Hunger, and Health, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture, and in addition to the Committee on Rules, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. BUCK (for himself, Mr. WESTERMAN, Mr. NEWHOUSE, and Mr. GOSAR):

H.R. 5725. A bill to codify a final rule of the United States Fish and Wildlife Service relating to endangered and threatened species, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. CÁRDENAS:

H.R. 5726. A bill to require research facilities that use companion dogs, cats, or rabbits for research purposes and receive funding from the National Institutes of Health to offer such animals for adoption after completion of such research, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. CARTWRIGHT (for himself, Mr. AGUILAR, Ms. ADAMS, Mrs. AXNE, Ms. BARRAGÁN, Ms. BASS, Mrs. BEATTY, Mr. BEYER, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER, Ms. BONAMICI, Mr. BOWMAN, Mr. BRENDAN F. BOYLE of Pennsylvania, Mr. BROWN, Ms. BROWNLEY, Mrs. BUSTOS, Mr. BUTTERFIELD, Mr. CARBAJAL, Mr. CASE, Mr. CASTEN, Mr. CASTRO of Texas, Ms. CHU, Mr. CICILLINE, Ms. CLARKE of New York, Mr. CLEAVER, Mr. CONNOLLY, Mr. COOPER, Mr. CORREA, Ms. CRAIG, Mr. CRIST, Mr. CROW, Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois, Ms. DEAN, Ms. DEGETTE, Ms. DELAULO, Ms. DELBENE, Mr. DESAULNIER, Mrs. DINGELL, Mr. DOGGETT, Ms. ESHOO, Mr. ESPAILLAT, Mr. EVANS, Ms. LEGER FERNANDEZ, Mr. FITZPATRICK, Mr. FOSTER, Mr. GALLEGU, Mr. GARAMENDI, Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois, Ms. GARCIA of Texas, Mr. GOMEZ, Mr. GOTTHEIMER, Mr. GREEN of Texas, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. HIGGINS of New York, Mr. HIMES, Mr. HORSFORD, Ms. HOULAHAN, Mr.

HUFFMAN, Ms. JACKSON LEE, Ms. JAYAPAL, Mr. JONES, Mr. KAHELE, Ms. KAPTUR, Ms. KELLY of Illinois, Mr. KILDEE, Mr. KIM of New Jersey, Mr. KIND, Mrs. KIRKPATRICK, Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Ms. KUSTER, Mr. LANGEVIN, Mr. LARSEN of Washington, Mr. LARSON of Connecticut, Mrs. LAWRENCE, Mr. LAWSON of Florida, Ms. LEE of California, Mr. LEVIN of Michigan, Mr. LIEU, Mr. LOWENTHAL, Mrs. LURIA, Mr. LYNCH, Mr. MALINOWSKI, Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York, Mrs. MCBATH, Ms. MCCOLLUM, Mr. MCEACHIN, Mr. MCNERNEY, Ms. MENG, Mr. MORELLE, Mr. MOULTON, Mr. MRVAN, Mr. NEGUSE, Mr. NORCROSS, Ms. NORTON, Mr. PALLONE, Mr. PAPPAS, Mr. PAYNE, Mr. PERLMUTTER, Mr. PETERS, Ms. PINGREE, Mr. POCAN, Ms. PORTER, Mr. PRICE of North Carolina, Mr. QUIGLEY, Mr. RASKIN, Mr. ROYBAL-ALLARD, Mr. RUIZ, Mr. RUPPERSBERGER, Mr. RUSH, Mr. RYAN, Ms. SÁNCHEZ, Mr. SARBANES, Ms. SCANLON, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. SCHIFF, Mr. SCHRADER, Ms. SCHRIER, Mr. DAVID SCOTT of Georgia, Mr. SHERMAN, Mr. SIRES, Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, Mr. SOTO, Ms. SPEIER, Ms. STANSBURY, Mr. STANTON, Ms. STEVENS, Ms. STRICKLAND, Mr. SUOZZI, Mr. SWALWELL, Ms. TITUS, Ms. TLAIB, Mr. TONKO, Mrs. TORRES of California, Mr. TORRES of New York, Mrs. TRAHAN, Mr. TRONE, Ms. UNDERWOOD, Mr. VARGAS, Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ, Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, Mr. WELCH, Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia, Ms. WILSON of Florida, Mr. YARMUTH, Ms. VELÁZQUEZ, Ms. OMAR, Mr. SMITH of Washington, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Ms. ROSS, Ms. NEWMAN, Ms. SHERILL, Mr. KHANNA, Mr. PANETTA, Mr. LEVIN of California, and Ms. MANNING):

H.R. 5727. A bill to secure the rights of public employees to organize, act concertedly, and bargain collectively, which safeguard the public interest and promote the free and unobstructed flow of commerce, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. CAWTHORN (for himself, Mr. DUNCAN, Mr. GOHMERT, Mr. GOOD of Virginia, Mr. MANN, Mr. MULLIN, Mr. PERRY, and Mr. WEBER of Texas):

H.R. 5728. A bill to prohibit the Secretary of Labor from using funds to draft, promulgate, or enforce a rule mandating that employers require employees to be vaccinated against COVID-19, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. COOPER (for himself, Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York, Mr. LYNCH, Mr. CONNOLLY, Mr. WELCH, and Mr. COSTA):

H.R. 5729. A bill to direct any entity of the Federal Government accepting a gift or donation to include certain conditions in the contract or agreement to accept such gift or donation, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

By Ms. GARCIA of Texas (for herself, Mr. TAKANO, Mr. RASKIN, Ms. PRESSLEY, Mr. QUIGLEY, Ms. JACKSON LEE, and Mr. PAYNE):

H.R. 5730. A bill to amend part E of title IV of the Social Security Act to require States to prohibit genital surgery on foster children with variations in sex characteristics who are under six years of age as a condition of receiving grants under such part; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. GOOD of Virginia (for himself, Mr. GOSAR, Mrs. BOEBERT, Mr. DUNCAN, Mr. PERRY, Mrs. MILLER of Illi-

nois, Mr. CAWTHORN, Mr. BUCK, Mr. WEBER of Texas, and Mr. CLOUD):

H.R. 5731. A bill to provide that no Federal funds may be expended to implement certain law enforcement partnerships, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. GOSAR (for himself, Mr. WESTERMAN, and Mr. NEWHOUSE):

H.R. 5732. A bill to codify certain regulations for interagency cooperation relating to endangered and threatened wildlife and plants; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Ms. HERRELL (for herself, Mr. WESTERMAN, Mr. NEWHOUSE, Mr. GOSAR, and Mr. PFLUGER):

H.R. 5733. A bill to codify a final rule of the United States Fish and Wildlife Service relating to the designation of critical habitat under the Endangered Species Act of 1973; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. HIMES (for himself, Mrs. MURPHY of Florida, Mr. LUETKEMEYER, and Mr. LAHOOD):

H.R. 5734. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to establish a system for the taxation of catastrophic risk transfer companies to ensure sufficient capital to cover catastrophic insurance losses, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means, and in addition to the Committee on the Judiciary, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota (for himself, Ms. BOURDEAUX, Mr. SCALISE, Mr. CUELLAR, Mr. ALLEN, Ms. DELBENE, Mr. ROUZER, Ms. STRICKLAND, Mr. WEBER of Texas, Mr. HUFFMAN, Mr. PALAZZO, Mr. BISHOP of Georgia, Mr. BARR, Mr. MORELLE, Mr. MEUSER, Mr. SIRES, Mr. GIMENEZ, Mr. DELGADO, Mr. MCKINLEY, Ms. SCHRIER, Mr. MEIJER, Mr. SOTO, Mr. CARL, Mr. PAPPAS, Mr. CRAWFORD, Ms. MCCOLLUM, Mr. TIMMONS, Mr. GOTTHEIMER, Mr. WENSTRUP, Mr. KILMER, Mr. YOUNG, and Mr. O'HALLERAN):

H.R. 5735. A bill to amend title VI of the Social Security Act to allow States and local governments to use coronavirus relief funds provided under the American Rescue Plan Act for infrastructure projects, improve the Local Assistance and Tribal Consistency Fund, provide Tribal governments with more time to use Coronavirus Relief Fund payments, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

By Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHY (for himself and Ms. PORTER):

H.R. 5736. A bill to direct the Secretary of Transportation to revise regulations relating to child restraint systems, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. LAWSON of Florida (for himself, Mr. CÁRDENAS, Ms. WILSON of Florida, Mr. SAN NICOLAS, Mr. RUSH, Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois, Ms. PINGREE, Mr. MCGOVERN, Ms. TLAIB, Ms. ADAMS, Ms. KAPTUR, Mr. EVANS, Mr. COHEN, and Mr. GREEN of Texas):

H.R. 5737. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to enhance Social Security benefits and maintain the commitment and the long-term solvency of the Social Security program; to the Committee on Ways and Means, and in addition to the Committees on Energy and Commerce, Education and Labor, and Transportation and Infrastructure, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mrs. LURIA (for herself and Ms. HERRERA BEUTLER):

H.R. 5738. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to require a lactation space in each medical center of the Department of Veterans Affairs; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. MORELLE:

H.R. 5739. A bill to amend the Higher Education Act of 1965 to change certain Federal Pell Grant requirements for certain students with disabilities, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. NEWHOUSE (for himself and Mr. WESTERMAN):

H.R. 5740. A bill to codify certain regulations relating to endangered species and threatened species listing and critical habitat designation; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. NEWHOUSE:

H.R. 5741. A bill to provide an exemption to any Federal COVID-19 vaccine mandate for any Federal employee or contractor who provides proof of COVID-19 antibodies, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

By Mr. SCHIFF (for himself, Mr.

KHANNA, Ms. NORTON, Mr. GRIJALVA, Ms. SCANLON, Mrs. BEATTY, Ms. LEE of California, Mrs. DEMINGS, Ms. SEWELL, Mr. TAKANO, Ms. BASS, Ms. BUSH, Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi, Mrs. HAYES, Mr. LEVIN of Michigan, Mr. COOPER, Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER, Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York, Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Mr. QUIGLEY, Mr. SMITH of Washington, and Mr. CARSON):

H.R. 5742. A bill to prohibit discrimination in health care and require the provision of equitable health care, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committee on Ways and Means, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Ms. STEFANIK (for herself, Mrs. WALORSKI, Mr. GROTHMAN, and Mrs. MILLER-MEEKS):

H.R. 5743. A bill to establish the Payroll Audit Independent Determination program in the Department of Labor; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN (for her-

self, Ms. ADAMS, Mr. AUCHINCLOSS, Ms. BASS, Mrs. BEATTY, Ms. BROWNLEY, Mr. CARSON, Mr. CARTWRIGHT, Mr. CICILLINE, Ms. CLARKE of New York, Mr. COHEN, Ms. DEAN, Mrs. DEMINGS, Mr. DEUTCH, Mr. ESPAILLAT, Mr. EVANS, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. KHANNA, Mr. KILMER, Mr. LIEU, Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York, Ms. MCCOLLUM, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. NADLER, Ms. NORTON, Mr. PALLONE, Mr. PASCRELL, Mr. PAYNE, Mr. PETERS, Mr. POCAN, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. SIRES, Mr. SWALWELL, Mr. TAKANO, Ms. TLAIB, and Mr. TONKO):

H.R. 5744. A bill to prohibit discrimination in public accommodations on the basis of sex, gender identity, and sexual orientation, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. GREEN of Texas (for himself, Ms. ADAMS, Mr. AGUILAR, Mr. ALLRED, Mr. AUCHINCLOSS, Mrs. AXNE, Mrs. BARRAGAN, Ms. BASS, Mr. BERA, Mrs. BICE of Oklahoma, Mr. BISHOP of Georgia, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER, Ms. BONAMICI, Mr. BOWMAN, Mr. BROWN, Ms. BROWNLEY, Mr. BUTTERFIELD, Mr.

CARBAJAL, Mr. CÁRDENAS, Mr. CARSON, Mr. CARTER of Louisiana, Mr. CASE, Mr. CASTEN, Ms. CASTOR of Florida, Mr. CASTRO of Texas, Ms. CHU, Mr. CICILLINE, Ms. CLARKE of New York, Mr. CLEAVER, Mr. COHEN, Mr. COLE, Mr. CONNOLLY, Mr. COOPER, Mr. COSTA, Mr. CRAWFORD, Mr. CRIST, Mr. CROW, Mr. CUELLAR, Ms. DAVIDS of Kansas, Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois, Ms. DEAN, Mr. DEFAZIO, Ms. DELBENE, Mr. DESAULNIER, Mrs. DINGELL, Mr. DOGGETT, Mr. ESPAILLAT, Ms. LEGER FERNANDEZ, Mr. FITZPATRICK, Mr. FLEISCHMANN, Ms. LOIS FRANKEL of Florida, Mr. GALLEGOS, Ms. GARCIA of Texas, Mr. GIMENEZ, Mr. GOMEZ, Mr. TONY GONZALES of Texas, Miss GONZÁLEZ-COLÓN, Mr. GOTTHEIMER, Ms. GRANGER, Mr. GRAVES of Louisiana, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mrs. HAYES, Mr. HIGGINS of New York, Mr. HIMES, Mrs. HINSON, Ms. JACKSON LEE, Ms. JACOBS of California, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Ms. JOHNSON of Texas, Mr. JONES, Mr. KATKO, Mr. KILDEE, Mr. KILMER, Mrs. KIM of California, Mrs. KIRKPATRICK, Ms. KUSTER, Mr. LARSEN of Washington, Mr. LARSON of Connecticut, Mrs. LAWRENCE, Mr. LAWSON of Florida, Ms. LEE of California, Mr. LEVIN of Michigan, Mr. LEVIN of California, Mr. LIEU, Mr. LYNCH, Ms. MACE, Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York, Mr. SEAN PATRICK MALONEY of New York, Ms. MANNING, Mr. MAST, Ms. MATSUI, Mrs. MCBATH, Ms. MCCOLLUM, Mr. MCEACHIN, Ms. MENG, Mr. MFUME, Mrs. MILLER-MEEKS, Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin, Mr. MORELLE, Mr. MRVAN, Mr. MULLIN, Mrs. MURPHY of Florida, Mr. NADLER, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Mr. NEGUSE, Ms. NEWMAN, Ms. NORTON, Mr. O'HALLERAN, Ms. OCASIO-CORTEZ, Mr. PAPPAS, Mr. PAYNE, Mr. POCAN, Mr. PRICE of North Carolina, Mr. RASKIN, Miss RICE of New York, Ms. ROSS, Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, Mr. RUPERSBERGER, Mr. RUSH, Ms. SÁNCHEZ, Mr. SARBANES, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. SCHIFF, Mr. SCHNEIDER, Mr. DAVID SCOTT of Georgia, Ms. SEWELL, Mr. SIRES, Mr. SOTO, Ms. SPANBERGER, Mr. STANTON, Mr. STELL, Ms. STEVENS, Ms. STRICKLAND, Mr. SWALWELL, Mr. TAKANO, Mr. THOMPSON of California, Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi, Mr. TIMMONS, Ms. TITUS, Ms. TLAIB, Mr. TONKO, Mr. TORRES of New York, Mrs. TRAHAN, Mr. TRONE, Mr. VAN DREW, Mr. VEASEY, Ms. VELÁZQUEZ, Mr. WALTZ, Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ, Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, Mr. WELCH, Ms. WEXTON, Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia, Ms. WILSON of Florida, Mr. YARMUTH, Mr. RYAN, Mr. LAMB, Mr. LANGEVIN, Mr. GONZÁLEZ of Ohio, and Mrs. LURIA):

H. Res. 746. A resolution supporting the goals and ideals of October as "National Domestic Violence Awareness Month"; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. GARBARINO (for himself and Mr. SUOZZI):

H. Res. 747. A resolution supporting the designation of October 2021 as "Down Syndrome Awareness Month" and supporting the goals and ideals of "Down Syndrome Awareness Month"; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

CONSTITUTIONAL AUTHORITY STATEMENT

Pursuant to clause 7 of rule XII of the Rules of the House of Representa-

tives, the following statements are submitted regarding the specific powers granted to Congress in the Constitution to enact the accompanying bill or joint resolution.

By Mr. LARSON of Connecticut:

H.R. 5723.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I of the Constitution

By Mr. MCGOVERN:

H.R. 5724.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8

By Mr. BUCK:

H.R. 5725.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the United States Constitution

By Mr. CÁRDENAS:

H.R. 5726.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 1.

All legislative powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representative.

By Mr. CARTWRIGHT:

H.R. 5727.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I; Section 8; Clause 1 of the Constitution states The Congress shall have Power To lay and collect Taxes, Duties, Imposts and Excises, to pay the Debts and provide for the common Defence and general Welfare of the United States . . .

By Mr. CAWTHORN:

H.R. 5728.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8

By Mr. COOPER:

H.R. 5729.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Section 8 of Article I of the Constitution

By Ms. GARCIA of Texas:

H.R. 5730.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Section 8: To make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof.

By Mr. GOOD of Virginia:

H.R. 5731.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I Section 8

By Mr. GOSAR:

H.R. 5732.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the United States Constitution.

By Ms. HERRELL:

H.R. 5733.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. HIMES:

H.R. 5734.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Section 8 of Article I of the Constitution

By Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota:

H.R. 5735.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

This bill is enacted pursuant to the power granted to Congress under Article I, Section 8 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHY:

H.R. 5736.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1 Section 8 of the U.S. Constitution
By Mr. LAWSON of Florida:

H.R. 5737.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

11 Article 1, Section 8: To make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof 11

By Mrs. LURIA:

H.R. 5738.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Clause 5 of Section 8 of Article 1 of the Constitution.

By Mr. MORELLE:

H.R. 5739.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

This bill is enacted pursuant to the power granted to Congress under Article I, Section 8, Clause 18 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. NEWHOUSE:

H.R. 5740.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article IV, Section 3, clause 2 provides Congress with the power to "dispose of and make all needful Rules and Regulations respecting the Territory and other Property belonging to the United States."

By Mr. NEWHOUSE:

H.R. 5741.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 4 of the United States Constitution

By Mr. SCHIFF:

H.R. 5742.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

This bill is enacted pursuant to Article I, Section 8, clause 18 of the United States Constitution

By Ms. STEFANIK:

H.R. 5743.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, section 8, clause 3 of the Constitution of the United States

By Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN:

H.R. 5744.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

To make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof.

H.R. 522: Mr. HAGEDORN.

H.R. 764: Mr. CÁRDENAS.

H.R. 859: Mr. HAGEDORN.

H.R. 962: Mr. QUIGLEY.

H.R. 971: Mr. TRONE.

H.R. 1057: Mr. PHILLIPS, Mr. GREEN of Tennessee, Mr. ALLEN, Ms. WEXTON, Mr. QUIGLEY, Mr. HIGGINS of New York, and Ms. SPEIER.

H.R. 1155: Mr. BILIRAKIS.

H.R. 1179: Mr. WALTZ.

H.R. 1182: Ms. LEGER FERNANDEZ.

H.R. 1210: Mr. WALBERG.

H.R. 1259: Mr. BOST, Mr. LAMBORN, Ms. HERRERA BEUTLER, Mr. SCHWEIKERT, Mr. MAST, Mr. JOHNSON of Ohio, Mr. JOYCE of Pennsylvania, Mr. MOOLENAAR, Mr. CARTER of Georgia, and Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois.

H.R. 1297: Mr. CORREA, Mr. GIMENEZ, Mr. GOHMERT, Mr. YARMUTH, and Ms. SÁNCHEZ.

H.R. 1304: Mr. VEASEY.

H.R. 1332: Mrs. HINSON and Mr. FLEISCHMANN.

H.R. 1347: Mr. BOWMAN.

H.R. 1368: Mr. BOWMAN.

H.R. 1384: Mr. VICENTE GONZALEZ of Texas, Ms. JACKSON LEE, Mr. JOYCE of Ohio, Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi, Mr. BROWN, Mr. CORREA, Mr. UPTON, Mrs. FLETCHER, Mr. BILIRAKIS, Mr. LONG, and Mr. HORSFORD.

H.R. 1476: Mr. RUTHERFORD and Mr. GARCIA of California.

H.R. 1518: Mr. CARTWRIGHT, Mr. KATKO, and Mr. CUELLAR.

H.R. 1575: Mr. HAGEDORN.

H.R. 1667: Ms. CASTOR of Florida.

H.R. 1676: Ms. MANNING.

H.R. 1729: Mr. TIMMONS and Mr. BUCK.

H.R. 1813: Ms. MENG and Mr. DELGADO.

H.R. 1919: Mr. O'HALLERAN.

H.R. 1924: Mr. TRONE and Mr. MCCLINTOCK.

H.R. 1957: Ms. JACOBS of California.

H.R. 2007: Mr. GARAMENDI and Mr. KEATING.

H.R. 2067: Mr. SABLAN.

H.R. 2120: Mr. LEVIN of Michigan.

H.R. 2125: Mrs. TRAHAN.

H.R. 2192: Ms. SCANLON.

H.R. 2193: Ms. LEGER FERNANDEZ and Mr. SIRES.

H.R. 2249: Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia and Ms. MENG.

H.R. 2316: Mr. HARRIS.

H.R. 2385: Mr. LYNCH.

H.R. 2502: Mrs. WALORSKI.

H.R. 2515: Mr. HAGEDORN.

H.R. 2558: Mrs. WAGNER.

H.R. 2619: Mr. MCKINLEY.

H.R. 2646: Mr. BUCK.

H.R. 2670: Mrs. NAPOLITANO.

H.R. 2717: Mr. GONZALEZ of Ohio.

H.R. 2758: Mr. ROUZER.

H.R. 2773: Mr. GONZALEZ of Ohio.

H.R. 2778: Ms. STEFANIK.

H.R. 2840: Ms. MALLIOTAKIS, Ms. KELLY of Illinois, and Mr. RASKIN.

H.R. 2841: Mr. LAMALFA.

H.R. 2920: Mr. LIEU and Ms. CLARKE of New York.

H.R. 2936: Miss GONZÁLEZ-COLÓN.

H.R. 3070: Miss GONZÁLEZ-COLÓN and Mrs. SPARTZ.

H.R. 3172: Ms. SALAZAR.

H.R. 3305: Mr. HUFFMAN.

H.R. 3321: Mr. LIEU and Mr. CONNOLLY.

H.R. 3355: Mr. FOSTER, Mr. CALVERT, Mr. SCHWEIKERT, Ms. KELLY of Illinois, Mr. LYNCH, Mr. ESPAILLAT, Mr. RUPPERSBERGER, Mr. EVANS, Mr. MOULTON, Mr. VARGAS, Mrs. BEATTY, Ms. CLARKE of New York, Mr. SWALWELL, Mrs. DINGELL, Mr. DEUTCH, Mr. GREEN of Texas, Ms. SCANLON, Mrs. BUSTOS, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. RESCHENTHALER, Mr. RASKIN, Ms. OMAR, and Mr. SCHNEIDER.

H.R. 3382: Mr. KILDER.

H.R. 3402: Ms. BONAMICI.

H.R. 3461: Mr. FOSTER, Mr. SIRES, Mr. DEFAZIO, and Mr. PAYNE.

H.R. 3472: Mrs. HAYES.

H.R. 3525: Mr. CICILLINE.

H.R. 3554: Mr. ROUZER.

H.R. 3574: Mr. SUOZZI and Ms. DEAN.

H.R. 3577: Mr. GONZALEZ of Ohio.

H.R. 3611: Mr. DEUTCH and Ms. TLAI.

H.R. 3630: Mr. MRVAN, Mr. STEUBE, Mr. NEWHOUSE, and Mr. TAKANO.

H.R. 3685: Mr. RUTHERFORD, Mr. GOOD of Virginia, Mr. CRAWFORD, Mr. UPTON, and Mr. GALLAGHER.

H.R. 3693: Mr. MANN.

H.R. 3834: Ms. DAVIDS of Kansas.

H.R. 3848: Mr. REED.

H.R. 3857: Mr. COOPER.

H.R. 3870: Mrs. KIM of California.

H.R. 3932: Ms. SALAZAR, Mr. BURGESS, Mr. CASTEN, and Ms. ROSS.

H.R. 3940: Mr. VICENTE GONZALEZ of Texas.

H.R. 3967: Ms. PORTER and Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHY.

H.R. 3972: Mr. BUCK.

H.R. 4114: Ms. CRAIG and Mr. RUSH.

H.R. 4130: Mr. HUFFMAN, Ms. JAYAPAL, Mr. COHEN, and Mr. CORREA.

H.R. 4131: Mr. GOTTHEIMER.

H.R. 4261: Mr. DEFAZIO.

H.R. 4323: Mr. RUTHERFORD and Mr. CLEAVER.

H.R. 4328: Mr. BRADY and Mr. ALLRED.

H.R. 4331: Mrs. AXNE.

H.R. 4423: Ms. NORTON.

H.R. 4433: Ms. TENNEY.

H.R. 4476: Ms. SLOTKIN.

H.R. 4603: Mr. VAN DREW.

H.R. 4641: Mr. COSTA.

H.R. 4681: Mr. AUCHINCLOSS.

H.R. 4777: Mr. DEFAZIO.

H.R. 4794: Ms. PRESSLEY.

H.R. 4866: Mr. DAVIDSON.

H.R. 4878: Mr. NEGUSE.

H.R. 4942: Mr. GROTHMAN.

H.R. 4996: Ms. STEFANIK.

H.R. 5056: Mrs. DEMINGS, Mr. BILIRAKIS, and Mr. CÁRDENAS.

H.R. 5058: Ms. CASTOR of Florida.

H.R. 5119: Mr. KILMER and Mr. SIMPSON.

H.R. 5141: Mr. PETERS, Mr. UPTON, Mrs. AXNE, and Mrs. DINGELL.

H.R. 5155: Mr. SUOZZI, Ms. DEAN, and Mr. SOTO.

H.R. 5255: Ms. DELBENE, Mr. COLE, Mr. BOST, and Mr. OBERNOLTE.

H.R. 5295: Ms. SCANLON and Mr. LYNCH.

H.R. 5313: Mr. TONY GONZALES of Texas, Ms. KUSTER, and Ms. ESHOO.

H.R. 5338: Ms. BONAMICI, Mr. POCAN, Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia, and Ms. SCANLON.

H.R. 5343: Miss GONZÁLEZ-COLÓN.

H.R. 5352: Mr. GONZALEZ of Ohio, Ms. STEFANIK, and Mr. COOPER.

H.R. 5359: Mr. DELGADO.

H.R. 5391: Mr. CAWTHORN.

H.R. 5418: Mr. TIMMONS.

H.R. 5441: Ms. MANNING and Ms. MACE.

H.R. 5451: Ms. STEFANIK, Mr. GREEN of Tennessee, and Mr. FORTENBERRY.

H.R. 5470: Mr. KILMER.

H.R. 5473: Ms. CHU.

H.R. 5483: Ms. MACE.

H.R. 5487: Mr. FITZPATRICK.

H.R. 5554: Mrs. AXNE.

H.R. 5564: Ms. DEAN.

H.R. 5577: Ms. DAVIDS of Kansas, Mr. NEGUSE, Ms. BARRAGAN, and Ms. MCCOLLUM.

H.R. 5591: Ms. PLASKETT and Ms. STANSBURY.

H.R. 5595: Mr. MOULTON, Mr. VICENTE GONZALEZ of Texas, Mr. DESAULNIER, Ms. WATERS, Mr. RUSH, Ms. DEAN, Mr. PAYNE, Mr. SWALWELL, and Mr. KILMER.

H.R. 5608: Mr. BLUMENAUER, Mr. RESCHENTHALER, and Mr. FITZPATRICK.

H.R. 5615: Mr. CLEAVER.

H.R. 5631: Mr. HUFFMAN.

H.R. 5632: Mr. O'HALLERAN.

H.R. 5645: Ms. STEFANIK.

H.R. 5651: Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York.

ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

Under clause 7 of rule XII, sponsors were added to public bills and resolutions, as follows:

H.R. 19: Mr. LATURNER.

H.R. 151: Mr. RESCHENTHALER and Mr. SCHWEIKERT.

H.R. 263: Ms. OMAR, Ms. KELLY of Illinois, and Mr. CLEAVER.

H.R. 310: Mr. DONALDS and Mr. PASCRELL.

H.R. 343: Mr. MCKINLEY.

H.R. 471: Mr. LOUDERMILK.

H.R. 475: Mr. CONNOLLY, Mr. PETERS, Mr. GARAMENDI, Ms. SALAZAR, and Mr. BEYER.

October 26, 2021

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD—HOUSE

H5933

H.R. 5653: Mr. DUNN.
H.R. 5654: Mr. MEUSER and Mr. RESCHENTHALER.
H.R. 5661: Mr. LANGEVIN, Mr. MULLIN, Ms. BASS, Mr. BACON, Mrs. LAWRENCE, and Mr. FITZPATRICK.
H.R. 5665: Mr. MEEKS.
H.R. 5668: Mr. LAMALFA.

H.R. 5699: Ms. BONAMICI and Mr. BACON.
H.R. 5719: Mr. GOOD of Virginia.
H.R. 5722: Mrs. SPARTZ.
H. Con. Res. 21: Mr. DESJARLAIS.
H. Con. Res. 42: Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky.
H. Con. Res. 44: Mr. BILIRAKIS, Mr. WIL-
LIAMS of Texas, Mr. TURNER, and Mr. BISHOP
of North Carolina.

H. Con. Res. 46: Ms. LEGER FERNANDEZ.
H. Res. 119: Mr. SCHIFF, Ms. CRAIG, and Ms. SCANLON.
H. Res. 406: Ms. STANSBURY.
H. Res. 634: Mrs. HARTZLER.
H. Res. 735: Mr. JOHNSON of Louisiana.